The Weekly Post.

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WORK OF A CRANK.

A Violent Assault Made Upon Governor Cleveland.

By a Man to Whose Brother-in-Law He Refused to Grant a Pardon.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, October 20.—Governor Cleveland was walking along Eagle street on his way from the Executive mansion to the Capitol, about 9 o'clock this morning, his usual hour, when, as he was passing the medical college, a rough, wild looking and sinewy young man who afterward proved to be Samuel Boone, suddenly turned out of Lancaster street and springing upon him with an oath, struck him a violent blow on the side of the head. The Governor was taken entirely by surprise, but quickly recovering put up his hands and defended himself from the furious repetitions of the blow, aimed at him by his enraged assailant. The Governor restrained himself from inflicting any injury on the man that he could avoid, contenting himself almost wholly with an effective guard. The rencontre had lasted several minutes when Dr. George H. Houghton, who lives opposite the scene ran to the Governor's rescue. On seeing him the assailant drew off and went to a pile of cobble stones near by with the evident intention of throwing one of the missiles at the Governor. Dr. Houghton perceiving this quickly seized the man who nearly winded by the body blows the Governor could not help inflicting upon him, made no resistance. As soon as he was free of the man the Governor deliberately resumed his walk to the Capitol. Dr. Houghton released the man and he went into a boarding house on Lancaster street, where he was shortly afterward arrested.

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR.

A few minutes after the assault your correspondent found Governor Cleveland busy at his desk in the Executive chamber. He was apparently unruffled and inclined to make light of the matter. "I really don't care to be interviewed about the matter," he said with a smile. "I have not been hurt, and it is not worth while making a fuss about it. I have noticed the man following me for several days, and was warned by the Chief of Police, but paid no particular attention to the matter. I supposed the man would get over his unreasonable and bad tempered vexation at the refusal of his brother-in-law's pardon, but it may be that he is crazy on the subject."

The Governor attaches no political significance to the assault, but information from various quarters leads me to think he may be mistaken. It certainly looks very much as if the local Republican politicians, made desperate by their waning chances, are inclined to adopt and realize the "campaign of assassination," which the imaginative *Tribune* has so fondly attributed to the Democrats. This will appear from the full history of the case of Boone's alleged grievance, subjoining.

BOONE'S ALLEGED GRIEVANCE.

During Governor Cleveland's visit to the fair at Elmira, about two months ago, Boone and wife called upon him and requested him to pardon the brother of Mrs. Boone, one Byron Fairbanks, who had been sentenced to Auburn prison in March last for shooting into a crowd and seriously wounding a boy named Hopkins. The Governor said he would examine the case on his return to Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Boone then retired. The Governor took early occasion to mention the matter to District Attorney Stanchfield, of Chemung county. The District Attorney, Judge Dexter, who sentenced the young man, and other local authorities, expressed strong opposition to the claims of the prisoner's relatives, and said there were no grounds whatever for demanding Executive clemency. About a week or ten days after the Governor's return to Albany, Boone made his appearance in the Executive chamber and speke with the Governor again about the pardon. The Governor told him that he had not yet reached the case, but that the Elmira authorities were opposed to granting the pardon. Boone thereupon grew excited and declared to the Governor that either he or Stanchfeld lied, and he was going to find out which one and "slap his chops." He said further that he was in Albany to get that pardon, and he would not leave until he did get it. That day Boone followed the Governor back and forth to the Executive mansion and the Capitol, insisting on his case, and threatening the Governor that the people of Chemung county would avenge his brother-in-law at the polls if he was not pardoned. The Governor's secretary saw him at this time and advised him to go home and see the local authorities and procure their approval of his application.

PAID BY THE POLITICIANS.

Boone returned to Elmira on this day or a day or two later, it was thought, but it is quite possible that he spent some of the time intervening be ween this visit and his reappearance at the Capital with his wife last Monday in secret conference with the local politicians. At any rate there is an air of preconcerted malignancy in his actions since. He remained in an ante-room, while Mrs. Boone went into the Executive chamber. The woman became excited and violent in her language, and suddenly struck at Mr. Cleveland, who quietly seized her arm and requested her to be seated and be calm. He rose and she sat down, and then screaming, fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since. Of this incident the heelers of the Republican ward bosses have been making a political use during the past week which, in view of the assault to-day, seems little short of criminal. I am informed that Boone has not only been egged on by political bosses to the attack he made, but that he has been brought here from Elmira and his board paid by the local Republican campaign committee. When arraigned in the justice's court he took matters very cool, as though well prepared beforehand, and satisfied of the sufficiency of the aid he may depend upon, he pleaded not guilty and asked for two days' time to enable him to procure as counsel Judge Boardman Smith, of Elmira. He was remanded until Wednesday for examination.

BOONE'S STATEMENT.

To your correspondent Boone said that Governor Cleveland had trifled with him, had broken his promise, and had ejected Mrs. Boone by force from the Executive chamber, having marks on her arm and laying her on a bed of sickness that seems likely to prove fatal. This morning, by mere chance, he saw Cleveland coming along Eagle street, and almost frantic because of his wife's wrongs and danger, rushed at him and struck him with his open fist. Drs. Houghton and Thomson, who witnessed the assault, noticed Boone lurking at the corner of Lancaster street lying in wait for the Governor for nearly half an hour before the assault. The narrow escape of the Governor from serious injuries or perhaps death through the timely interference of Dr Houghton has called out deep and fervent sympathy and congratulations. Boone is very evidently a crank of the Guiteau pattern, with less than Guiteau's cunning. He believes that his store at Elmira was burned by political enemies a year ago and that the Governor is actuated by political enmity in refusing to pardon his brother-in-law.

RELEASED AT LAST.

The Noted Tichborn Claimant Given His Liberty.

LONDON, October 20.—The Tichborne claimant was released from prison to-day, and although his release was premature, a crowd of his friends were waiting at the prison to receive him. A rumor that the Government would discharge him from prison a day or two previous to the 24th inst., in order to prevent any demonstration, having kept them on the lookout for the release of their friend.

SKETCH OF THE CLAIMANT.

This announcement refers to the long contemplated release of the claimant on a ticket of leave, he having served ten years and eight months of his sentence of imprisonment. Roger Charles Tichborne, a child born January 5, 1829, of an ancient English Catholic family, was, after his father, heir to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir Edward. He is known to have arrived at Valparaiso June 19, 1853, and having crossed the continent Eastward April 20, 1854, he sailed from Rio for New York on the Bella, which was lost at sea. His father succeeded to the baronetcy March 5, 1853, and died June 11, 1862. It then passed to the second son, Alfred (Roger being presumed to be lost), who died February 22, 1866, and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Sir Henry Tichborne, born May 28 in that year. In 1865 Sir James' widow, hoping Roger might yet be alive, had advertised for him in the English and Australian papers; in 1865 her advertisement was answered by one Thomas Castro, a butcher at Wagga Wagga, Australia, who pretended to be her son, who asserted that he had been saved from the wreck of the Bella. After some correspondence with Lady Tichborne, Castro sailed for England, where he arrived December 25, 1866. In January, 1867, he joined her at Paris, and was by her accepted as her son, though most of the other members of the family repudiated him.

SUIT AGAINST THE TICHBORNE ESTATE.

In March he filed a bill against the trustees of the estate, and, having been occupied in the interim in obtaining witnesses and testimony, brought the action for the recovery of the estates, valued at $24,000 a year, to trial May 11, 1871. Lady Tichborne had died March 12, 1868, still believing Castro to be her son. The trial lasted at one session 103 days, and, with adjournments, till March 6, 1872, when the jurors declared themselves convinced that the claimant was not Sir Roger, and he was non-suited. The principal points against him were his ignorance of French, which language the true Sir Roger spoke admirably, and of incidents happening during his sojourn in France; the dissimilarity of the hand-writings of the two men; their marked physical differences; the claimant's neglect while in Australia to avail himself of the large balances at Sir Roger's credit, though he was pressed for money, and his own action in seeking out immediately on his return to England the Ortons, a family in rather humble life, to whom he presented himself and sent his photograph to Arthur Orton. The claimant was indicted for perjury as "Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton," put on trial April 23, 1873, and, after a trial of 188 days' duration, convicted February 28, 1874, and sentenced by Sir Alexander Cockburn to fourteen years' penal servitude.

The Viceroys of India.

(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

Of the viceroys of India the first, Lord Canning, was English; the second, Lord Elgin, Scotch; the third, Lord Lawrence, Irish; the fourth, Lord Mayo, Irish also, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, Lords Northbrook, Lytton, and Ripon, were English. But now the appointment of Lord Dufferin re-establishes an Irishman on the viceregal throne. For some time it has been a common joke in London that "our only General," Wolseley, and "our only ambassador," Dufferin, were both Irish. This viceroyalty of India has been, through Lord Dufferin's whole career, his point of aspiration. It is a mistake to suppose that money is to be made, as in the days of Clive and Hastings, or saved out of the salary of $125,000 a year in the office, but it permits the husbanding of private fortune, and Lord Dufferin's finances need repair. Of the children, the second boy most inherits the brilliant qualities of the Sheridan race.

LORD CHESTERFIELD, the pink of politeness in his day, said that a true gentleman should be always *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, which means mild in manner, strong in action. This is precisely the character of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Nothing operates so mildly and yet so powerfully in removing disease.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

A Great Mass Meeting and Torchlight Procession.

The Meeting Addressed by Senator Bayard, Ex-Senator Thurman and Others.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 21.—Amid a blaze of glory, fire works, torchlights and martial pomp, the various organizations representing the Tammany Hall constituency, celebrated to-night the ratification of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks and the supplementary county ticket. Union Square and vicinity was as bright as noonday with calciums and electric lights. The lurid glare of rockets and colored fire adorned the sky. Tammany was indeed painting nature red with a vengeance. As early as six o'clock numbers of gentlemen, clad in the costumes of the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs, and bearing torches on their shoulders, were met on every side hurrying to their rendezvous to form in the grand parade. About 8 o'clock the line of march was formed at Fourteenth street and Second avenue by the various ward and assembly districts associations to the number of over a hundred and aggregating a body of over 25,000 men. The parade occupied several hours in passing Tammany Hall. In front of the building a review stand was erected which was crowded with prominent politicians and statesmen of loyal Tammany principles. Within the building a scene of intense enthusiasm prevailed.

The ratification meeting was presided over by Mayor Edson and speeches were made by Senator Bayard, of Delaware; ex-Governor Carroll, of Maryland; Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and Senator Allen G. Thurman. At midnight the parade was still passing the door. Deafening cheers arose as each new club passed. All about Union Square, on Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Fourth avenue, open air platforms were erected, from which addresses were made to the crowd by prominent citizens and political leaders. After the disbanding of the parade proper, numerous clubs departed to their several districts, through which they marched to the music of brass bands and the blaze of torchlights until near daylight. The eclat attending the Tammany festivities at night considerably eclipsed the importance of the County Democracy Convention, which met in its might this afternoon at Chickering Hall and put an opposition ticket in the field, headed by ex-Mayor W. R. Grace for a second term.

GENERAL BUTLER'S TREACHERY.

HIS SCHEME TO HOODWINK THE WORKINGMEN NIPPED IN THE BUD.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, MD., October 21.—The exposure made by General William H. Parsons, of this city, of the collusion existing between Butler and Blaine, and the weak denial of the gentleman's charges by Butler have created quite a stir in political circles here. General Parsons is well known and highly esteemed in Baltimore. He is Chairman of the Butler Committee for Maryland. He was for some time a resident of Texs, led a Texas brigade in the Confederate army, served from 1869 to 1871 as a member of the State Senate, was appointed by General Grant as Commissioner of Emigration from that State, and was a Texas Commissioner to the Centennial Exposion in Philadelphia. It is the impression of the Greenbackers in Baltimore that General Parsons' exposure will lose thousands of votes in New York, and further evidences of his faithlessness are hinted at. The feeling of indignation among the Baltimore laboring men at Butler's treachery is very intense. The scheme here has been backed by Republicans. The plan was to have a Republican here and there declare his preference for Butler, and avow his intention of voting for him, and by so doing influence as many Democrats as possible to vote for him. This plan has been put in operation among the glassblowers, cigarmakers and other classes.

ST. JOHN'S FUTURE PLANS.

TO CONFINE HIS EFFORTS UNTIL ELECTION TO NEW YORK STATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, N. Y., October 21.—Governor St. John, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, is angry at the bitter attack from Mr. Blaine's supporters, and the accusations they have made against his sincerity have decided him to leave off traveling in many States, and to concentrate his efforts in New York State, where he believes that he will be able to render the defeat of Mr. Blaine certain. As most of the Prohibition voters are Republican in their sympathies, and would vote for Blaine if St. John were not in the field, the Blaine Republican press have made the most bitter attacks and the meanest innuendoes against St. John. After standing this for some time it has been suddenly determined to fight the Republicans on grounds where the attack is most feared by the Blaine people. Every engagement made by Governor St. John to appear in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Western States has been canceled, and Mr. St. John will forthwith concentrate every effort on New York, where he and his party believe they can show that some unexpected things are possible through a vigorous fight carried on with a united and concentrated force. It is intended to avoid the larger cities and canvass chiefly the western part of the State, where the prohibition feeling is strongest, and where Mr. St. John's managers declare there are many voters who do not want to vote for Blaine, and yet cannot vote for a Democratic candidate. If they vote at all it is likely that just now the power of old party prejudices would oblige them to swallow the Republican candidate. St. John believes that by his personal presence and effort enough can be taken away to insure Blaine's defeat in New York.

Andrew S. Draper, the Albany Republican manager and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who at first sneered at the Prohibition movement, has been agitated lately over reports that have been coming in from his agents in the western part of the State. He has been informed, and it is declared by the St. John men, that he does not attempt to disguise his belief that the Prohibition vote is up to 50,000. A conference of Blaine men has been held to devise means to stifle this movement, or counteract it, though it is stated that so far no satisfactory plan has been decided upon.

GOVERNOR HOADLY ON OHIO.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, arrived here this evening. He has little to say about politics. He frankly admits that he expected that the Democrats would carry Ohio and of course is somewhat disappointed with the result. He says, however, that the party proposes to continue to fight until November 4, and do all that lies in their power to give the electoral vote to Cleveland and Hendricks. He holds that the majorities on Congressmen, which the Republicans are putting fourth as their real strength, are a false basis of computation, as the Democratic State ticket had 2,700 majority in the Tenth district, while Hurd was beaten, and that no fight was made against Little in Keifer's old district, or Ezra B. Taylor in the Garfield district.

DUDLEY'S TACTICS.

HOW HE EXPECTS TO CARRY INDIANA NEXT MONTH.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Independent Republicans are about to carry their war into Indiana with more than usual vigor. The gentlemen who are managing that campaign are in receipt of large numbers of letters from that State, where the revolt against Blaine has taken such deep root, that the Republicans propose to make as determined an effort as they did in Ohio. Some fragments of a conversation, in which Pension Commissioner Dudley did the bulk of the talking, have found their way to the Independents' headquarters. The Colonel was in a jubilant frame of mind, and was pluming himself upon the victory of Tuesday last. He said that Indiana could be carried if the supply of Marshals and revolvers was not stinted. With refreshing candor he intimated that the program so vigorously interpreted in Ohio would be duplicated in Mr. Hendricks' State, and that he had pledged Mr. Blaine its electoral votes in November. The gentleman to whom the Independents are indebted for this information made no secret of his indignation. The facts are to be properly set forth for presentation to the voters of Indiana, and will be supplemented by some other information which it is claimed will treat Mr. Blaine and his managers to a most disagreeable surprise.

PROMINENT PREACHERS ON BLAINE.

The Rev. J. M. Pullman, paster of a large and fashionable Methodist church in Brooklyn, has written a letter to Secretary Greer, in which he says:

"Enclosed please find my signature as one who desires to use all honorable means to defeat Mr. Blaine. Great is the world of material interest, but greater is the world of moral interest. If Mr. Blaine is not a self-convicted liar and trickster then I have no more use for my understanding, for, having candidly read the defenses of his friends, the case against him seems to be as conclusive as a demonstration in mathematics. The man who attempted to cover his cloven tracks by asking a friend to lie to fifty million people and who dodged a moral and political duty in his own State is not a leader for good men in such an age as this."

Another clergyman, whose name is withheld at his own request, has written to the Executive Committee of the Independents, announcing his intention of supporting Cleveland, and adding:

"I am pained beyond measure to recognize the fact that a great political party in this country can turn its face in the direction of political impurity and dishonor. Nothing but the most serious provocation could induce me to withhold my allegiance from the Republican nominee, but neither as a Christian minister nor a citizen can I see my way clear to standing in the ranks in which I have, in a modest way, been hitherto proud to serve."

CONGRESSMAN FORAN'S VIEWS.

HE BELIEVES THAT DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN OHIO ARE VERY GOOD.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Representative Foran arrived at Willard's from Cleveland, Ohio, this morning. He says the Democratic organization in the State is still intact, and they will prosecute the campaign with great vigor.

"What are the chances of the Democrats carrying the State in November?"

"We may carry the State. As it stands now the Republicans are a minority party upon a very large vote. They have a plurality and not a majority, and many Republicans will not vote for Blaine. The United States Marshals will not be allowed to over-ride the State again, and the Democrats have a good chance of carrying the November election. At all events the fight will be a hot one. There will be no let up on our part. If we don't carry the State we will give the Republicans all they want to do to save it, and they can't transfer all their repeaters into Indiana. Both parties are more or less exhausted after the desperate fight we have had. If we can get the requisite funds I think we have got them, and we may get the electoral vote in Ohio even if we do not get the money we need."

"What do you think will be the policy of the party now? To make the fight general, or concentrate it in New York?"

"They will fight at all points, I think. That is, they will take care of Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio as well as New York. They will have to take care of Ohio to occupy the attention of the enemy."

Mr. Foran will to-morrow go into Mr. Post's district in Pennsylvania to speak.

—Ebony, and other fine wood umbrella handles, have the monogram of the owner set with precious stones, such as amethysts, rubies and emeralds.

MORE BLAINE LETTERS.

Warren Fisher Furnishes Other Letters Showing Blaine's Abject Terror

When the Judicary Committee Was Probing Matters In 1876

The Reason That Mulligan Became Blaine's Implacable Enemy.

(Special to Chicago News, Ind.)

If any further proof were needed of the abject terror with which Mr. James G. Blaine contemplated the possible production of the additional letters of his in the hands of Warren Fisher and James Mulligan, it is afforded in those obtained by the *Daily News* correspondent to-day. That these letters remain in Mulligan's possession to haunt Mr. Blaine is directly traceable to the act by which he seized the batch which Mulligan took to Washington in May, 1876. When Mr. Blaine refused to return those letters he incurred the bitter resentment of a hard-headed Irishman, whose face should have warned him of his danger.

"It was an outrage," said Mr. Warren Fisher to your correspondent to day, "that Mr. Blaine should have taken those letters in the way he did. Mr. Mulligan has never forgiven him and he never will. After Mr. Blaine refused to return those letters Mulligan had lent him to look at, nothing within Mr. Blaine's power to give or promise could have bribed or induced him to give up the remaining documents, which he held on to with the tenacity of a terrier. Mr. Blaine's denial that he ever offered to pay Mulligan for those letters is absolutely false. When, in 1880, just before the convention, he sent for me through Elisha Atkins to come and see him in New York, I went, and we had a long conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He then asked me what I thought Mulligan would take and give up the letters he still held. I told him that I did not believe there was enough money in the country to buy them. He told me he was willing to pay any price, but that he must have them. I asked how much he would pay. He said, 'Anything, but get them.' I said: 'Well, there must be some limit,' and this was what prompted him to name $10,000 as the sum that would be forthcoming in the hands of Mr. Cumming, Elisha Atkins' partner, for the return of the letters then in Mulligan's possession. I came back to Boston and laid Mr. Blaine's offer before Mr. Mulligan. But he was immovable. He spurned the proposition, and seemed to be more settled than ever in his determination to hold on to the letters."

This view of the great importance Mr. Blaine attached to the possession of the proofs against him held by Fisher and Mulligan is reinforced and emphasized by the letters obtained by your correspondent to day, written by Mr. Blaine from his "sickbed" in Augusta to Fisher.

In order to inform the reader as to the true relevancy of these letters it is necessary to recall the incidents immediately connected with their contents. On June 5, 1876, Mr. Blaine made his dramatic explanation to forty-four millions of his countrymen, and read the letters he had practically stolen from Mulligan. At the request of Mr. Blaine, the committee investigating his case adjourned from Saturday, June 10, to the following Monday, in consequence of the absence of his colleagues, Messrs. Hale and Frye. On Sunday, June 11, Mr. Blaine sank down on the church steps, complaining of a pain in his head, and saying he was afraid he had a sunstroke. On Monday, June 11, the committee met and dismissed the witnesses for two weeks on account of Mr. Blaine's illness. On Tuesday June 13, Mr. Blaine sent the following dispatch:

Eugene Hale, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I am entirely prostrated, suffering only from physical weakness. Impress upon my friends the debt of gratitude I feel for the unparalleled steadfastness with which they have adhered to me in my hour of trial.

J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Hayes was nominated by the National Republican Convention June 16, and on the Monday following, June 19, Mr. Blaine made a ratification speech in Washington. As the date for the reassembling of the Committee of Investigation approached, Mr. Blaine's health failed rapidly, and at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday, June 27, he left Washington by special car for his home in Augusta. On the same day Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan arrived in Washington to continue their testimony. A dispatch to the Boston *Herald* of that date says "they were greatly annoyed at being detained until Friday, to which date the committee had adjourned." The special car in which Mr. Blaine traveled went direct to Augusta, so that he was not seen at New York or Boston en route. He reached home Wednesday, June 28, and that very night wrote the following urgent letter to Mr. Fisher, which is here published for the first time, the italics being Mr. Blaine's:

WEDNESDAY, (28th,) Eve'g.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I want to see you just as much as before you went to Washington. You can leave Boston at 12 o'and return same night if you desire, though I would prefer to have you stay over. *Come directly to my house.* It is, I think, as important for you to see me as for me to see you. *Come this week.*

Don't fail. Come to-morrow if possible.

Yours. J. G. BLAINE.

This letter clearly indicates the malady of which Mr. Blaine was a victim. A dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, dated Augusta, Thursday, June 29, says that Mr. Blaine suffered no serious setback by his journey, and was then enjoying the rest and freedom from the excitement he so much needed. It continued: "Dr. Hill, his family physician, says that there is no organic trouble, but that the nervous prostration complicated with malarial effects is more severe than he had calculated from what he had read of the case. He has adopted a careful line of treatment, prescribing absolute rest, even forbidding Mr. Blaine's *writing a letter.* He gives him no assurance that he will be able to take any part in the pending campaign."

This was on Thursday, and yet the following letter, written two days later, shows that Mr. Blaine knew better what medicine he wanted than his family physician. Here, too, the italics are Mr. Blaine's own:

[Private.]

AUGUSTA, Saturday Eve'g, 1st July, '76.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I write from my sickbed. I want very much to see you. I am very sorry you did not come to Washington when I requested. Can't you come to Augusta by train Monday? Express train leaves Eastern Standard at 9 o'clock, reaching here at 4 P. M. You can return same eve'g.

Or if you can't come by 9 o'clock train there is a train that leaves at 12 or 12:30 noon, and gets here about 8 P. M. You can return same night. *Do come* quickly. Say nothing to any one. But do come.

Yours sincerly. J. G. BLAINE.

(See over.)

Important to you as well as myself that you come. VERY.

(On other side of sheet.) Don't let any human being except your wife know that you are coming down. But do not fail to come—whatever you do do not fail.

You will regret it if you don't come.

Could anything be more abject in its pleading than this. But it was not the last of this remarkable series of letters. On the following day he wrote again as follows:

SATURDAY EVENING, (July 2,) 1876.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—If you have not started when this reaches you, I pray you leave for Augusta at once.

I am very sick, but I know what I am talking about, and *it is largely for your sake that I desire to see you*, and to see you at once. Don't delay. It may be too late. Don't refuse a sick man.

J. G. B.

You can go back on return train. One hour will do here. Come directly to my house. Don't go to hotel.

Can any one read these letters, urging, beseeching, and furtively threatening Mr. Fisher, and not see into the very heart of Mr. Blaine's disease? The investigation was only delayed by his sickness; it was not abandoned. He felt then that he could not walk out from his sickroom a well man until the terror of Mulligan's and Fisher's knowledge against him was removed. He knew Fisher was a man with a tender heart, and he also knew how to flatter Mrs. Fisher, who had the stronger will of the two. Only one familiar with Mr. Fisher's character and surroundings can fully appreciate the force of Mr. Blaine's letters, and how they appealed to his kindly nature. But Mulligan and not Fisher held the letters.

On Friday, June 30, Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan were recalled by the investigating committee and discharged until July 10, to which time the further investigation was postponed. In the meantime events were shaping which were to take Mr Blaine out of the jurisdiction of a committee of the House of Representatives. June 21 Lot M. Morrill was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and on July 6 he resigned as Senator and qualified. On July 10 Dr. Hill certified to Messrs. Hale and Frye: "Anything that tends to excite Mr. Blaine's mind or to deeply interest is certain to seriously delay and may even prevent his recovery. What he needs and must have is absolute rest from all care and anxiety." And yet one exciting hour on his knees to Fisher would have been worth all the rest and drugs in the universe.

On July 11, upon representations of Messrs. Hale and Frye, the Judiciary Committee, after a stormy session, postponed the further investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad's Little Rock bonds until the next session. July 12 Mr. Blaine's credentials were presented to the Senate, the matter was dropped, and he became convalescent. Only the presence of immediate danger was sufficient to keep him in a state of malarial prostration.

Last August a gentleman in Boston wrote to a personal friend in Kentucky to obtain from J. Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee of 1876, some definite information as to why the investigation was never resumed. The inquiry provoked the following characteristic letter from Mr. Knott, now Governor of Kentucky, the names being left blank in compliance with the request of the writer:

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13 1884.

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 9d inst. inclosing letter from ——, of August 30, I have to say that I never saw Mulligan's memorandum book, and have no idea what has become of it, nor do I know why the testimony in Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith investigation taken subsequent to June 10 was never printed. You will remember that the investigation was conducted by at sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Hunton, Judge Ashe, and Mr. Lawrence. I had nothing to do with the papers. The investigation was postponed soon after Mr. Blaine was sunstruck in Washington and Cincinnati until the next session at the request of his friends Frye and Hale, upon the alleged grounds that he desired to embark in a short time for Europe, and that, in their judgment, a further prosecution of inquiry by the committee would permanently unhinge his intellect, if it did not destroy his life.

I thought there was as much probability of his coming to an untimely end from that cause as there was that he would die of sunstroke. I confidently expected that the matter would be resumed next session at least. Why it was not, I do not know. I supposed that all the papers had been returned to the fileroom. If they cannot be found there, it is possible that they may be in the possession of the vandal who chiseled the figure off of his child's tombstone. I felt no personal interest in the matter, and paid no further attention to it after I exposed his villainy with regard to the Caldwell telegram. I am very truly your friend,

J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

It is due Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan that the popular mind should be disabused of several misconceptions regarding them. First of Mr. James Mulligan. He is by no means the necessitous individual whom the Blaine organs picture as following their candidate in the character of a worthless adventurer. He is to day credited in Boston as being worth at least $150,000 in his own right. This he has accumulated by frugality and shrewd small investments. He is, moreover, the Trustee of Warren Fisher's Sr.'s, estate, valued at somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000, and also of the estate of Warren Fisher's uncle, placed at as much more. In both these cases he is Trustee without bonds, a singular mark of the high estimation placed on his integrity. It is acknowledged in all quarters here that his investments for the estates show rare business judgment. Personally, James Mulligan can best be described as an "odd fish." He boards and lodges at the New England House, an old fashioned hotel on the corner of Blackstone and Clinton streets. It seems to be the resort of well-to-do country folks and captains of coasting schooners. Physically, Mr. Mulligan is below the medium height. He is thin-favored, and just such a man as Julius Cæsar would have been disinclined to make a confidant of. His head is small and round, his eyes piercing, his nose sharp and pugnacious, his mouth severe, thin-lipped, and unforgiving, and his chin firm set and obstinate. That Mr. Blaine should have gone on his knees to such a man shows how the smartest men may fail to read physiognomies.

Mr. Warren Fisher presents a remarkable contrast to Mr. Mulligan. He probably stands six feet in his stockings. His complexion bears florid testimony to good living and a regular habit of bungundy for dinner. But he has not a dissipated look. His eyes are full and protruding. Only for these defects Mr. Fisher would be a fine-looking, gray-haired man of over fifty. He lives in a richly furnished house on Marlborough street, one of the semi-fashionable streets of Boston. It would be wholly so but for the presence of a single-track horse carline. Mr. Fisher is more than comfortably well off, despite the fact that he lost heavily in Little Rock and has not yet obtained his discharge in bankruptcy. He did not consent to the publication of the last lot of Blaine correspondence without long reflection and frequent consultation with trusted friends. His consent was finally obtained after he had submitted the facts to the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who is held in as high esteem in Boston as Robert Collyer was wont to be in Chicago.

As learned from Mr. Fisher to day and from the papers in a case in the Arkansas courts, his attention was first attracted to the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad by Caldwell in May, 1869. At that time Caldwell was a resident of Boston, and he induced Mr. Fisher, who was entirely ignorant of railway construction, to embark in the enterprise by very much such representations as Mr. Blaine made to his Maine friends. It was on June 9, 1869, that the contracts for the construction of the Little Rock were assigned by D. W. C. Wheeler, Trustee, to Mr. Fisher, who from that time began to furnish funds to Caldwell to push the work. Not until October, 1870, did Mr. Fisher visit Little Rock, and then he discovered that he had been misled by Caldwell and as he plaintively remarks was "in fact a bankrupt through loans of money and credit to Caldwell."

It has generally been considered that the settlement between Blaine and Fisher in September, 1872, included the return of all the correspondence, but Mr. Fisher to day assured your correspondent that no such return was contemplated. The settlement related to their money differences entirely, and was completed by the interchange of receipts. It was found that Mr. Blaine was owing $38,000 to Mr. Fisher, and this indebtedness was met by notes. Fisher and Mulligan were therefore rightfully and honorably the possessors of Mr. Blaine's correspondence.

CHALFANT CHOSEN

To Collect the Cash for the Republican Corruption Fund.

Chairman Benjamin Franklin Jones of the Republican National Committee, in accordance with his arrangement with Blaine, appointed that bland and smiling manufacturer, John W. Chalfant, in whom their is no guile, as collecter for Allegheny county. Uncle John, as he is familiarly called, entered upon his duties in his nice, fatherly way and besought his fellow-manufacturers to invest in the Blaine campaign, which they did to the following amounts: Anderson, Depuy & Co., $1,000; Spang, Chalfant & Co., $1,000; Spang Iron & Steel Co., $1,000; Isabella Furnace Co., $1,000; Lindsay & McCutcheon $1,000; Singer Nimick & Co., $1,000; Oliver Brothers & Phillips, $1,000; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., $1,000; Wayne Iron and Steel Co., $1,000; Shoenberger & Co., $1,000; Shoenberger Furnace Co., $1,000; Hussey, Howe & Co., $1,000; Hussey, Binns & Co., $500; Wilson, Walker & Co., $1,000; Park Bros. & Co., $1,000; Carnegie Bros. & Co., $2,000; Lloyd, Smith & Co., $1,000; Moorhead, McClean & Co., $1,000; Soho Furnace (Moorhead & Co.) $500; Eliza Furnace, $1,000; Jones & Laughlin, $1,000; Republic Iron Co., $1,000; H. B. Scutt & Co., $500; Chess, Cook & Co., $500; A. M. Byers & Co., $1,000; Dilworth, Porter & Co., $1,000; Jacob Painter & Sons, $1,000; Graff, Bennett & Co., $1,000; James T. Friend & Co., $250; Lang & Co., $250; J. C. Kilpatrick & Co., $500; W. D. Wood & Co., $1,000; National Tube Company, $1,000; Pennsylvania Tube Company, $1,000; Linden Steel Company, $500. Making $31,500 collected from the iron and steel masters of this city.

Uncle John's persuasive eloquence was used on the national banks as well, and his success in this direction great. The banks lead the iron masters considerably. They contributed over $35,000, making a grand total of $66,500 to carry out the bargain between Blaine and Jones, and swell the corruption fund. It is not surprising that Fetterman complains that his committee is impoverished, and that he can't raise money. His sigh for the return of Chris Magee, when the county is milked for nearly a tenth of a million dollars, would seem but natural.

WILL NOT DEFEAT BLAINE.

As a well known manufacturer put it: "If Fetterman and the officeholders can't carry Allegheny county without the aid of our cash, they deserve to be defeated. We are not going to put up to elect Don Cameron to the Senate and defeat Blaine. We must elect Blaine if we only pay 75 cents per day for the next four years." Uncle John reports that he experienced considerable difficulty in getting contributions from the Stalwart wing of the manufacturers, but Harry Oliver would not see Max Moorhead beat him in a contribution, and Uncle John worked them so that he got a good contribution from each. Frank Jones has been enabled to know the conditions of the contract upon which he was appointed Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Since the Ohio scare Chairman Jones has been sending out appeal after appeal for more cash to save Indiana and New York, but the iron masters all report big stocks of manufactured iron and steel on hand and no ready cash to spare unless they produce their labor to 75 cents per day, which in view of Oliver's experience they fear to do before election day. The manufacturers say that they have done all they propose to do in this campaign, and that they will not contribute another dollar to State, county, city or national organization. Uncle John reports that he had to make many promises to the Stalwarts and Independents, and that he never knew that he possessed such versatile resources before this campaign. He would not undertake such a task again, as it is almost impossible to reconcile the differences between Stalwarts and Independents.

A STALWART'S VIEWS.

"This is the condition of affairs in the county," said a prominent Stalwart to a POST reporter last evening. "Jones has his collectors at work milking the county and sending all the money abroad, like the missionaries who collect money to convert the heathens in Africa and China, while there are plenty of heathens at home. Mr. Jones don't care a baubee for Allegheny county, and don't propose to spend a cent in the county. So our county, Congressional and legislative tickets will be compelled to take care of themselves. Jones has long been an active business and political competitor of Harry Oliver, and his selection by Blaine as Chairman of the National Committee was done advisedly to heap affront upon our Stalwart crowd, and now he is punishing us doubly by collecting all the available money in the county and sending it to God knows where; but not one cent of it is spent in this county. General Negley is in extreme danger of defeat. His various railroad enterprises are suffering from causes which are affecting all railroads, and yet Frank Jones is not doing a thing to help him out, and from present indications Hopkins will defeat the General without any difficulty. Under such conditions are not remedied early the county will be placed in the doubtful list. It's just a little aggravating to have such men as Jones and Weeks figuring conspicuously to elect Blaine and at the same time aiding materially to defeat the hardworking Stalwarts, who have made Allegheny county Republican and have held it in line for so many years. There will be trouble even before the election," concluded the indignant Stalwart, as he joined his companion in Postmaster McCleary's office.

A Mean Old General Routed.

Old "General Debility" has been put to flight in Arkansas, with happy results. From Brinkley, from Webb City and from Walnut Ridge, Messrs. P. R. Anderson, E. M. Taylor and F. S. Pinchbeck, respectively, write that they were all afflicted with general debility, and received solid benefit from Brown's Iron Bitters. This is pleasant to know, not only to Arkansas people, but for all sections of the country where General Debility is counted victims by the thousand. For sale everywhere.

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THE VOTE BEGGING CIRCUS.

The *Dispatch* seems to be feeling a little nervous about Mr. BLAINE's hippodroming, and to break the force of almost universal criticism, outside of partisan circles, directs attention to Mr. CLEVELAND's visit to New York, as if that was justification of the BLAINE circus. It seems to us there is an extraordinary difference. Mr. CLEVELAND takes a couple of days to visit the imperial city of his own State and the continent. He makes an unpartisan speech that could as well be delivered to a Republican as a Democratic audience. There is no humiliating beggary for votes. BLAINE cross-cuts across Ohio, and on urgent appeal makes a second tour, firing off partisan speeches, full of misrepresentation, at cross-road stations, consorting with low grade politicians and personally directing the distribution of the boodle. On Wednesday, in Michigan, he was boasting from rear platforms his party had carried Ohio by 20,000 and 25,000 majority, which, of course, he knew to be untrue. It will not exceed 10,000. The manner and methods of the two men, CLEVELAND and BLAINE, are brought into strong contrast by their personal part in the canvass. One appeals to the best American sentiment, while the other demagogues, tricks and twaddles in the vein of the ward politician.

In no former Presidential canvass has there been such a disgraceful exhibit as BLAINE has put forth. General SCOTT made a tour of the country, ostensibly to select the site of a military asylum, and said some very foolish things, but the old hero never descended to petty politics, and we well remember when he passed through Pittsburgh Democrats vied with Whigs in courteous attentions. Next came Mr. DOUGLAS' splendid canvass of 1860, warning his countrymen of the dangers of that sectional strife they were to realize so terribly in a few months. The writer being on a committee, toward the close of the canvass, to invite DOUGLAS to make a speech at a designated place, received this reply: "My election is impossible; Mr. LINCOLN will be elected, the Southern leaders will attempt to dissolve the Union and I must be in the extreme South to raise my voice for the Union when the result is known, so I cannot speak at the place you suggest; duty calls me elsewhere." The fateful night that announced Mr. LINCOLN's election DOUGLAS was in Mobile, and to a hostile and bitter population he proclaimed his devotion to the Union, and warned the South against the mad course marked out for it. The BLAINE circus and the DOUGLAS canvass had little resemblance. The one is for self, power and plunder. The other was inspired by the loftiest patriotism.

Governor SEYMOUR, in 1868, and poor HORACE GREELEY, in 1872, made tours of the country, speaking at prominent points, but their canvasses were marked by propriety and dignity. They had a message to the people and it was told in an impressive way. No circus business with them as with Magnetic JIM.

Still, the tours made by SCOTT, DOUGLAS, SEYMOUR and GREELEY resulted in disastrous defeat, and that will be the one point of resemblance they will bear to the BLAINE hippodrome.

HATTON ON BLAINE.

President ARTHUR has promoted FRANK HATTON, of Iowa, to be Postmaster General in place of Judge GRESHAM, transferred to the Treasury Department. On May 29, 1881, Mr. HATTON was editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, and dissected Mr. BLAINE with a keenness and thoroughness that is very refreshing. We make some extracts that will be read with interest, because they confirm the general estimate of magnetic JIM and especially the Stalwart Republican opinion of his merits. Said Mr. Postmaster General HATTON:

This country will never submit to have fastened upon it that which is represented in the word Blaineism. In 1876 the Republican party narrowly escaped the great infliction. * * * His real backers, his political intimates were and are the representaives of all that is tricky and insincere in politics as well as of all that is bad and corrupting. His great aim and their great aim was, and still is, to get control of the Government. Bob Ingersoll, the great Christian eater and soda fountain eulogist of Blaine, remarked at Chicago, as the gloom of his chief's second defeat settled about him: "Well, if Blaine were President there might be some stealing, but his administration would be marked with a great deal of humanity." * * *

In 1880, at Chicago the reinforcement of Gould could not save him. Nominated in the convention by James F. Joy, who had publicly denounced him a short time before as a corruptionist, charging that he had, as Speaker of the House, refused to appoint a certain committee unless he should be the recipient of a certain amount of railroad bonds, but nominated only to see his vote start in below that received at Cincinnati, and dwindle as each ballot was taken until it faded out of sight. * * * Driven from the House by a threatened investigation, Blaine succeeded in gaining a place in the Senate, only to find himself a dwarf and a nonentity, glad to escape and to seek shelter under the cloak of the man who had carried off the prize that he had twice contested for. When he has trafficked away the patronage of the State Department as he did his power as Speaker he will become a political tramp and any party that will embrace him can get him.

This will do pretty well, coming from a member of President ARTHUR's cabinet, and very probably indicates Mr. ARTHUR's estimate of BLAINE.

HOW IT WAS GOT.

The Republican majority in Ohio was obtained by illegal gains in the cities of the State—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo—that come under the provisions of the Federal election law in the appointment of Deputy Marshals.

These deputies were appointed from the worst class of the population, and in Cincinnati, it is said, over a thousand Kentucky negroes were pressed into service to commit fraud, protect repeaters and intimidate honest voters. On Wednesday they were receiving their pay in the shape of marshals' certificates, calling for ten dollars for each man, or at the rate of five dollars a day.

All attempts to obtain the names of these deputies failed. They were secretly selected by the Republican committees in the first place, and then commissioned by the Marshals, armed with revolvers, and sent out to ply their infamous vocation of repeating and intimidation.

The pretense they were necessary to prevent frauds is answered by the undisputed fact they were a partisan force, named by a partisan committee, to promote partisan ends. Of course they made arrests, but there will be no trials. The object of the arrests was to prevent or intimidate Democrats from voting. For the justification of these declarations, the facts in the case of the Deputy United States Marshals in New York City, in a Presidential election, give full warrant. In 1876 the returns made to the Federal Government from New York City by its Federal election officials were :

Number "arrested for attempted illegal voting".....	2,700
Number discharged of those arrested.....	2,700
Number put on trial.....	None.
Number convicted.....	None.

So it will be in Cincinnati. The Democrats sent a committee to the Marshal asking the names of the deputies to see if the law as to residence had been complied with, and that a certain proportion of Democrats should be appointed to see fair play. *The Marshal referred these requests to the Republican committee and they were rejected.*

But it is some comfort to know that with all these agencies of fraud and intimidation, with a corruption fund running to a million and over, with MULLIGAN BLAINE getting down to a cross-roads canvass, the net result is a great falling of in the Republican majority. It is less than a third what GARFIELD had in 1880, and less than one-half the majority of the Republican State ticket the same year, and this falling off, remember, is on a vote 60,000 or 70,000 larger in the State than was cast in 1880.

The Ohio figures mark the fact that in the great Central States, Republicanism is a diminishing force. The unparalleled desperation and corruption showed as net result a loss of ten thousand in the October majority of '80, and twenty-four thousand loss on the November majority the same year.

On the other hand, in West Virginia the Democracy more than treble HANCOCK's majority.

WHAT OF NOVEMBER?

The Philadelphia *Times* dips into electoral speculation on the basis afforded by the October elections. It sets down as reasonably certain that the following named States will vote as classified:

FOR CLEVELAND.		FOR BLAINE.	
Alabama	10	Colorado	3
Arkansas	7	Illinois	22
Delaware	3	Iowa	13
Florida	4	Kansas	9
Georgia	12	Maine	6
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	14
Kentucky	13	Minnesota	7
Louisiana	8	Nebraska	5
Maryland	8	Ohio	23
Mississippi	9	Oregon	3
Missouri	16	Pennsylvania	30
New Jersey	9	Rhode Island	4
North Carolina	11	Vermont	4
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	13		
Virginia	12		
West Virginia	6		
Total	177	Total	143

Indiana and New Jersey are the only States in this classification to which the most intense Republican will object; but on this point the *Times* says: "We regard Indiana as no more doubtful for the Democrats than Illinois is for the Republicans, and New Jersey is no more debatable than is Massachusetts. It is within the range of possibility that Indiana and New Jersey might be carried by the Republicans and that Illinois and Massachusetts might be carried by the Democrats, but neither is now at all probable.

On the above estimate CLEVELAND lacks 24 electoral votes and BLAINE 58. The *Times* asserts the following are the really debatable States in which both parties will make exhaustive battle:

California	8	New York	36
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	13		
Nevada	3	Total	81
New Hampshire	4		

From these 81 votes the Democrats only need 24, while the Republicans must have 58. The addition of New York to the CLEVELAND vote would give him 213, or 12 more than the requisite majority; but if he loses New York he must secure 24 votes from the other doubtful States, and that would be most improbable. Adding New York to BLAINE's 143 votes, it would leave him 22 short of an election, but the *Times* thinks the sweep that would carry New York to BLAINE would be certain to carry Connecticut and New Hampshire, with more than an even chance for all the other States classed as doubtful.

After all calculation is exhausted, the Presidential election comes down practically to New York, and the successful candidate in that State will be reasonably certain of an election. The *Times* makes this analysis of the situation in the Empire State, which seems to be justified by the facts :

To-day all the signs point strongly to the success of Cleveland in his own State and by a decided majority. Indeed, it is not only possible but even probable that if Cleveland shall hold his present vantage ground, he will carry his State outside of New York city. Kelly and Tammany may help or may hinder Cleveland, but it is not at all assured that Tammany will be the controlling factor of the New York contest. Tammany in accord with the Democracy is strong; Tammany against the National Democracy would not control 10,000 votes, and it would end Tammany's existence as a Democratic organization That is what Kelly and Tammany cannot afford.

There are distinctive and potential elements against Blaine in New York that were unknown or entirely unfelt in Maine and Ohio. The Independent Republicans are large in numbers, ably led, and are veterans in independent voting. They have taught independence for years, and they have the high example of Blaine's leaders in bolting Folger and electing Cleveland Governor by 192,000. They are a power in every county of New York, and they will poll not less than 25,000 votes directly for Cleveland. Another element peculiar to New York and implacable in its antagonism to Blaine, is the extreme Stalwart or Conkling wing of the Republicans. Conkling voiced its feeling in the contest when he said substantially: "If Cleveland was regarded by Mr. Blaine and his friends as a good enough man to elect Governor over Folger, there may be many Republicans ready to accept Cleveland as a good enough man to elect President over Blaine." That element is strong in New York and it is more bitter in its hostility to Blaine than any other element of the Blaine opposition. These are important factors peculiar to New York, and they are in themselves more than enough to overcome any probable Democratic defection from Cleveland. Without these elements of Republican opposition in Ohio, the most exhaustive and costly efforts of Blaine and his leaders saved a positive Republican State by a majority that gives no promise of a popular tide for Blaine, and what does that promise Blaine in New York? As the contest presents itself to-day, the chances seem largely in favor of Cleveland in New York, and indicate his election over Blaine in November.

HOW BLAINE SOLD OUT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HURLBERT, the well known journalist, whose letters from Europe directing BLAINE's foreign policy (the "spirited" article) created something of a sensation a few weeks ago, writes a letter to the New York *Herald* from Paris, dated October 2, which contains matter that will interest every American citizen of Irish birth or origin. To get the full bearing of the important extract from the British Blue Book that Mr. HURLBERT sends the *Herald*, it is better to recall a few dates.

On the 2d of March, 1881, the Coercion act went into force in Ireland, and under that any man, woman or child in the whole island might be summarily thrown into prison and kept there as long as the Government chose, without trial and without knowing of what he or she was accused.

On the 5th of March, three days later, Mr. BLAINE became Secretary of State.

On the 8th of March, three days later still, MICHAEL P. BOYTON telegraphed Mr. LOWELL that he was an American citizen, and that he had been summarily and arbitrarily thrown into prison in Ireland, and asked his interposition. Mr. LOWELL refused it, and threw doubt on Mr. BOYTON's citizenship.

Mr. LOWELL reported the BOYTON claim and his course to Mr. BLAINE, who, on the 31st of March, sent him "the entire commendation of the department" for his action as "discreet and proper."

Other arbitrary arrests of American citizens followed fast, and their appeals were treated as Mr. BOYTON'S had been. But their friends here began to trouble Mr. BLAINE, and on the 24th of May, 1881, when he had been nearly three months Secretary of State, he at last wrote Mr. LOWELL casually that he "had not yet seen or read the Coercion act," and asked that a copy be sent over to him. There is nothing in any of his dispatches to show that he ever took the trouble to study it. He had, in fact, predetermined to let American citizens rot in British jails, as is shown by the following extract from an English official document which Mr. HURLBERT sends to the *Herald*. In a note from Earl GRANVILLE in April, 1882, to Mr. WEST, then British Minister at Washington, he writes:

I think it is as well to state to you that Sir E. Thornton, who was at that time Her Majesty's representative at Washington, reported to me last summer that *he had been confidentially informed through a trustworthy source that the Government of the United States were not disposed to take up too warmly the cause of American citizens, whether native or naturalized*, who went to England or Ireland with the express object of agitating and of then appealing to their Government for protection.

Mr. BLAINE, as we have said, became Secretary of State March 5, 1881. Sir EDWARD THORNTON was then, and until the 1st of July, British Minister at Washington. He had been there many years, is a very cautious man, and made no blunder or rash statement when he thus informed his Government that he had received "confidential" notice in effect that the English might do what they pleased with American citizens under the Coercion act—Mr. Secretary BLAINE "would not take up too warmly" their cases.

In fact, Mr. BLAINE did not "take up too warmly" any of their complaints. He simply let them rot, writing occasionally a polite dispatch, to which Earl GRANVILLE—having before him the "confidential" assurance sent him by Sir EDWARD THORNTON—sent the now reputed twister of the lion's tail, polite, but very decided snubs, declining any information as to the cause of the arrests, further than was furnished by the face of the warrants.

No wonder the British Foreign Secretary allowed the Irish-American suspects to rot in British jails, so long as BLAINE was Secretary of State. While BLAINE and LOWELL, for home consumption, were making a few weak and formal protests and inquiries, Earl GRANVILLE *had in his desk the "confidential" assurance that Mr. Blaine "would not take up too warmly" the cases of American citizens in British jails.*

That's the shameful culmination of BLAINE'S "spirited" foreign policy on which he is begging Irish votes. As the New York *Herald* well puts it, BLAINE and the British Minister were playing what the boys call a "dead open and shut game" on BOYTON, WALSH, O'CONNER, MCSWEENY and the rest.

IMPORTED LABOR.

The *Labor Tribune* of this week quotes the annexed paragraph from an Eastern journal:

The New York City Italian Labor Bureau offers to furnish any number of strong laborers, at from 50 to 60 cents a day, to Cleveland manufacturers. The Bureau agrees to stipulate that the laborers will serve from one to five years without demanding an increase.

Quoting imported labor at so much a day, furnished by contract to meet the demand, is not such a very wide departure after all from the old slave trade between the States. It is white merchandise that is dealt in, however, and not black.

Commenting on the above paragraph, the *Tribune* adds:

Two years ago the Democrats succeeded in electing a large majority of the members of the House. It was to that House we appealed to enact such a law, and to show in other respects whether the party was honest in its professions. It was some time getting down to the work, but we must acknowledge that it did some very good things. For instance, the passage of the Foran bill prohibiting the importation of labor under contract (which was killed by the Senate;) bills to restore to the nation unearned railroad land grants (killed by Senatorial neglect;) bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics (passed also in the Senate.) Had the Senate not killed the Foran bill of course Italian competition at 50 to 60 cents a day would be impossible, and Dorner, the Pittsburgh trafficker in imported labor, would not now be working for a prize of $5,000, dependent on his defeating the Hocking valley miners in their contest for the necessaries of life against a wealthy and despotic monopoly.

The Senate that rejected the FORAN bill is Republican. The House that passed it is Democratic.

In all the tariff speeches made in the progress of the BLAINE hippodrome by the star performer and the adjuncts, while there were strong protests against any tariff reduction that would affect the profits of capital, we did not hear a word said against free trade by capital in imported contract labor.

That was a horse of another color, and Mr. BLAINE in denouncing it would have to denounce Mr. FRANK JONES, his Chairman, one of the original importers of such labor, under a Federal law that Mr. BLAINE helped to pass.

A GENERAL review of the Cincinnati election, by the *Enquirer*, shows how the system of rascality worked that was devised by BLAINE, and executed by POWELL CLAYTON, DUDLEY and others :

Thousands of imported negroes openly paraded the streets, decorated with United States Deputy Marshal badges and carrying in their hands bull-dog revolvers furnished by the United States Government authorities. The secret of Lot Wright's refusal to make public the names of his Deputies was thus revealed. The United States, which provides that all Deputy Marshals shall be legal voters in the district they serve, has been violated at least one thousand times, for fully that number of Deputies who did the dirty work yesterday came from Kentucky. Most of them are well known thieves, counterfeiters, cut-throats and and rascals of all description. This is the class of men who were selected by the Republican party to preserve the purity of the ballot box.

It was indeed humiliating to honest men to be compelled to crowd through a dirty, smelling crowd of ignorant negroes, who invariably kept their clubs and revolvers exposed, in order to exercise their rights of franchise. It is safe to say that not one-fourth of the Deputy Marshals are able to read and write. They numbered about three thousand, two-thirds of whom were negroes, remarkable only for their utter depravity. Very few of them belonged to Cincinnati, yet all voted and were not content with casting but a single ballot. In this way some four thousand illegal Republican tickets were deposited. The Republican white repeaters probably polled two thousand more, thus making a total showing for Davenport's able scoundrels of six thousand illegal votes.

MR. BLAINE laid the Know-Nothing ghost in his speech at Flint, Mich., yesterday. THE POST can never raise that spook again.—*Gazette.*

It was a prime article of Know-Nothing faith to deny membership. The order elevated lying into a principle. That gives good ground to suppose BLAINE was one of 'em, even if the editorials of his paper didn't convict him. Colonel E. Z. C. JUDSON, better knows at "Ned Buntline," and at one time the chief organizer of Know-Nothing lodges in the United States, in a letter to a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., says:

EAGLE'S NEST, STAMFORD, N. Y., October 8, 1884.

M. Cohen, Esq.

DEAR FRIEND—Your letter of inquiry received In reply I briefly and positively say that I worked in the same Native American ranks in Maine with James G. Blaine in 1853, '54 and '55, and he was a strong and useful advocate of its doctrines and got his first political advancement while that party was in power. When he now denies it, to get the Irish Roman Catholic vote, he does not merely equivocate, as he does on many of his financial pleas—he flatly lies! Yours truly, E. Z. C. JUDSON.

Colonel JUDSON is a more trustworthy witness than the continental liar on a vote begging expedition. The "spook" is not so easily laid.

IT SHOULD BE THE BUSINESS OF EVERY ONE HAVING A COLD to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of Asthma or Pleurisy.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

REPUBLICAN looking of the Ohio returns seems to have spoiled the broth.

"ANYTHING less than 15,000 for the Republicans in Ohio is a defeat."—C. L. MAGEE.

BLAINE told the Michiganders it was just as easy for them to give 45,000 as for the Buckeyes to give 25,000. Jes so, jes so.

THE Democrats can stand the loss of a few Congressmen and hold the House handsomely, where they have a majority of ever seventy.

THE Republicans of Indiana have got a good scare on, and are trying to fuse with the Greenbackers on a BLAINE-BUTLER electoral ticket.

BEECHER addressing the greatest indoor Democratic meeting ever held in New York City, is a sign the times move and people with them.

THE friends of General A. J. WARNER, of the Marietta (Ohio) district, scattered over Western Pennsylvania, especially among the Union veterans, will rejoice in his election to Congress on Tuesday.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT was transferred from New York to Cincinnati to help along Republican fraud and bulldozing. POWELL CLAYTON, when the Blaineites brought up at Chicago, was brought from Arkansas to assist in the plot MULLIGAN mapped out.

WE print the vigorous and eloquent address of the Democratic National committee in another column, as well as the address of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, showing the fraudulent methods adopted by the Blaineites to score their majority in that State.

THE "moral effect" of the Ohio election was to increase BLAINE's lying power in Michigan exactly one hundred and fifty per cent. He raised the majority from 10,000 to 25,000, besides throwing in a small whopper that he had never supported Know-Nothing principles and candidates.

BLAINE, on Wednesday, from the rear car of the hippodrome, boasted to the Michiganders of twenty-five thousand majority in Michigan. The next day he abjured figures and merely claimed a vindication in Ohio. Precisely. Less than one-third the majority GARFIELD got four years ago.

AS TEN thousand is to thirty-four thousand so is the Republican plurality in Ohio to what it was in 1880. And yet it was a glorious victory for the hippodrome. It saved BLAINE from being ruled off the track for the November heat.

THE Republican papers are now circulating the story that BLAINE is a Jesuit in disguise. They don't appear to take much stock in BLAINE'S veracity, that he is a Congregationalist. He has told so many lies of late years that nobody believes him.

THE ST. JOHN men propose to start in for a lively canvass in Ohio, most of the Prohibitionists having voted the Republican State ticket. It would be against precedent that the October vote in Ohio should be reversed in November, but the Democrats propose to make a big effort.

CHAIRMAN WARREN, of the New York Republican State Committee, has telegraphed BLAINE to bring his circus eastward, and fill dates in New York. The demand is pressing:

To James G. Blaine:

It is imperative that you return to this State immediately and cancel all Western engagements. The exigencies of the canvass admit of no delay. JAMES D. WARREN.

MR. HOPKINS commenced his canvass Saturday night at Braddock, and will prosecute it with energy until election. If the Democratic vote, the organized labor vote, and the support of many hundreds of Republicans who cannot stomach NEGLEY can elect HOPKINS, as this support did in 1882, he will go through. We believe he will be elected, and therefore it is a hopeful fight in which his friends are engaged.

THE report comes that FRANK HURD is defeated in the Toledo district by a meager majority, although its ordinary Democratic majority is 1,500. There seems to be free trade in voting out in that region. And to make matters worse, FRANK HURD, who is brilliant and solid intellectually, free trade crank as he is, was beaten by a German, whose brain power has been developed by drawing beer from the wood.

THE first gun fired by the protected New England manufacturers, in answer to BLAINE's triumph in Ohio, is the discharge of 10,000 operatives in the Fall River (Mass.) cotton mills and the stoppage, indefinitely, of 1,000,000 out of a total of 1,400,000 spindles employed in print goods in that city. These operatives must now depend upon the blaze of the BLAINE torchlight processions for heat with which to cook food for their bellies and to provide warmth for their backs.

THE following statement of the debts and standing armies of the six principal continental nations in 1883, will show that there is something for which burden-bearers may wish to see an equivalent :

Countries.	National debt.	Standing army, peace footing.
France	$ 5,385,000,000	498,384
Germany	1,076,000,000	446,274
Austro-Hungary	2,095,000,000	268,204
Italy	2,025,000,000	731,712
Spain	2,750,000,000	198,742
Russia	3,410,000,000	884,319
Totals	$16,620,000,000	2,233,322

This is the sort of a competition BLAINE desires to enter to if be elected.

WE print an interesting sketch elsewhere of the style adopted by General BUTLER in his canvass of New York in the interest of BLAINE. He travels in a more luxuriant way than VANDERBILT or a *prima donna;* his boudoir car is a marvel of luxury and style, while his wine list is superb and cookery superintended by a French artist. BUTLER is enabled to make this lavish outlay by the liberal pay he got from corporations, and especially from JAY GOULD. It is not unlikely in fact that GOULD or the BLAINE Committee pays the bill. By the way, in a poll of 73,000 at Cincinnati on Tuesday, with 22,000 idle mechanics and laborers in the city, BUTLER's ticket got just 91 votes. That is the average workingman's estimate of old BEN's demagogery. Crowds go to see and hear him, but they won't vote for him.

BLAINE denied in Michigan that he favored the importation of contract labor from Europe. As a candidate Mr. BLAINE probably does, but when he was a director of the Hocking valley coal and iron monopoly he did not object to imported labor provided it increased his dividends. In 1864 BLAINE interposed no objection to the passage of JOHN SHERMAN'S bill for the enforcement of imported labor contracts, but voted for it. His selected Chairman, FRANK JONES, was an original importer of contract labor. In fact, BLAINE seems always to have had a friendly and supporting word or vote for imported contract labor, except when posing as a candidate. The only thing he is thoroughly consistent in is lying, and he is ready for any emergency, from a tombstone to a MULLIGAN bribe.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is not making BLAINE speeches, but is in Washington looking into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and striving to devise plans for legislation that will compel that company to fulfil its contracts with the Government and to pay a part of the immense debt which it owes to the people. The act of 1878, framed by Senator THURMAN and himself, which was so strenuously opposed by BLAINE, STEPHEN W. DORSEY, WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG and others of their kind, must be supplemented by new legislation. And so it happens that while BLAINE, the jobber and king of the lobby, is posing as the friend of the people and defender of their rights, the honest Senator from Vermont, the people's real friend, is trying to regain for them a part of that which had been taken away by the influence and acts of BLAINE and his fellow-jobbers in and out of Congress.

FOUR years ago LEVI P. MORTON, a wealthy banker in New York, raised a large fund for corrupting the elections, and he was rewarded by the appointment of Minister of the United States to France. Mr. MORTON recently returned from Paris, and it is understood that the object of his visit is to raise another corruption fund. This is, in fact, the only kind of political service of which he is capable, and if successful he expects to rewarded by another term of four years as representative of the American Government at Paris, or possibly the place of Secretary of the Treasury. Under BLAINE methods the Republic reached that stage of decadence that its greatest honors are put at the disposal of the highest bidders. There was a time when the wealthy collector of money to corrupt American elections could not have been made Minister to Paris. From THOMAS JEFFERSON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to LEVI P. MORTON there is a vast descent.

THE Illinois Democrats are daily becoming more aggressive, and the leaders express the most unfaltering confidence of success in the State. In every previous Presidential contest they have been almost without help from the press of Chicago, the *Times* being the only paper that was not positively hostile to the Democratic nominees. Now there are five English dailies in Chicago supporting CLEVELAND, and all the German dailies in Illinois, and all the weeklies of influence are openly advocating the election of the Democratic ticket. So far as regards Chicago, the CLEVELAND papers not only have the largest circulation, but they go more largely among the laboring classes. In addition to the German papers in Illinois, all of the forty daily and weekly papers printed in that language in Iowa are for CLEVELAND, and all except two or three feeble concerns in Wisconsin. Every effort of the BLAINE managers to buy such journals has been promptly refused, and the few campaign papers started by Republican money are of the weakest order.

ONE of the most serious results of BLAINE's success would be one to which the Young Republicans in Brooklyn are for the first time directing attention. It consists in the fact that no less than four vacancies will occur on the bench of the Supreme Court during his term of office should he be elected. In other words, a man who has probably been more identified than any other politician of equal prominence with the great railroad corporations of the country, and who, as Mr. EDMUNDS said, was on their side in resisting legislation directed against them in 1878, will in that case have it in his power to fill nearly half the seats in the Court which construes all attempts of the Legislature to regulate or control these corporations. That he would have any scruple about putting into these places lawyers named or recommended by JAY GOULD and the corporation chiefs, no one who has followed his career will for a moment suppose. GOULD has given $100,000 to BLAINE'S canvass, and other monopolists in like proportion. They expect a return in such important favors as judicial appointments, *a la* STANLEY MATTHEWS, GOULD'S counsel, who was put on the bench by GARFIELD. The consideration was a contribution to the campaign chest in 1880.

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A RINGING APPEAL.

The Democratic National Committee to the People of the United States.

A Review of Recent Elections and Duty and Prospects in the Future.

HEADQ'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, October 16, 1884.

To the People of the United States:

The result of the election on Tuesday last in the States of Ohio and West Virginia is before you. Ohio chose Republican electors in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880. West Virginia chose Republican Presidental electors in 1868 and 1872, and Democratic electors in 1876 and 1880. Garfield obtained a plurality in Ohio in 1880 of 34,227 votes. The Republican candidate in the late election for Secretary of State was a gallant soldier and a reputable man. The vote of the Republican party in that election was broken down by the wieght of Mr. Blaine, a factional seeker after the Presidency. The people there elected a Democratic majority of the Congressional delegation of the State, We may confidently expect a majority in Ohio for Cleveland and Hendricks in November.

West Virginia has, by its splendid and decisive majority for a Democratic Governor at the October election, declared its purpose to give its electoral votes for our candidates in November.

FRADULENT METHODS OF THE BLAINEITES

The Blaine managers employed extraordinary methods in both States. They expended not less than $500,000 in Ohio, and more than $100,000 in West Virginia, in their political work They did not use money only; they called from every State the officeholders best fitted to do the work at which they were put. They crowded these States with these men. They employed in political jobs the men engaged in the postal service of the United States. They left the veterans who had saved the life of the nation without the pay to which they were entitled, under the pretense of having an insufficient clerical force in the Pension Bureau, and they used the Commissioner of Pensions and a great number of his clerks as part of ther political machinery in Ohio and West Virginia. It has been openly charged, without denial, that the payment of the veterans by the Commissioner of Pensions has been delayed by him with the purpose of coercing them to vote for Mr. Blaine. These abuses of political power have been committed under the overlooking eye of Mr. Blaine and with his full sanction.

SHOW THE WAY BLAINE WOULD PROSTITUTE POWER AND PATRONAGE.

They show the manner in which, if he were elected, public offices would be subordinated to his personal service, and the bounty of the country be made the means of advancing his personal interests. They made the marshals of the United States and their deputies, and who ought to be the guardians of the rights of every citizen of the United States, a part of their machine force. They armed them and incited them to violence and outrage. They expect to pay for the weapons and services out of the Treasury of the United States. They made Mr. Blaine one of their county and ward workers in Ohio and West Virginia; and he entered with zest upon the familiar duties. They devised, with his knowledge, methods of compelling workmen to vote as their employers dictated. They kept in daily association with the worst elements of their political organization. They made him their counsellor in every disreputable plan which they devised to promote his success. He could not have been a stranger to their purpose to make gains in Cincinnati at the election on Tuesday last, by using armed deputy marshals and armed negroes to drive voters from the polls. The methods of the campaign in Ohio and West Virginia, and the share of their candidate in those methods, have added to the opprobrium already resting upon his name, and have assured his defeat at the general election in November.

HIS RECORD AS A CORRUPTIONIST.

Mr. Blaine has been a member of the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress and a Secretary of State of the United States. He has been accused of corruptly using his influence as Speaker and as a member of the House of Representatives for his individual profit. His misconduct has been proved by his own letters. These have confronted him wherever he has gone. He has attempted no explanation. The phrases of the letters are so well known that they are by-words on the streets and jests upon the stage. A Speaker of the House of Representatives, a member of that House who would barter his influence for money, might avail himself of the larger opportunities which the office and powers of a President afford.

These are not words dictated by party rancor. They sum up the judgment of that independent press which is, and always will remain, the bulwark of good and constitutional government. They express the conviction of the leading Republican journals, and the belief of those distinguished Republican statesmen and citizens whose love of country has forced them to declare that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was one not fit to be made.

THE ELECTIONEERING ARMY MUST NOW DISBAND.

There is reason for our confidence that we will achieve a victory in November. The army of office-holders, engaged for a month past in the business of manipulating votes in Ohio and West Virginia, must now disband. Each man of the number must go to his own place. The Commissioner of Pensions and his bureau clerks cannot be concentrated for political uses in the November elections. When they are acting individually in their several States they will be unable to do mischief.

The marshals of the United States, by reason of the powers which they exercise, may again do harm in November. They ought to understand that for what they have done and for what they may do they will be hereafter held to the strictest account by a justly indignant people. The hopes of reward and the promises of indemnity which have been held out to them will not avail them in the days which are close at hand.

RESULTS OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

The country is fully aroused. It is alarmed by the corrupt influences surrounding Mr. Blaine and will reject him as President. Mr. Blaine has grown rich. The men around him have grown rich. The speculators, whom he has aided by framing laws to suit them, are rich. The corporations, which he had helped, have monopolized the public lands. But trade is stagnant. The commerce of the country has decayed. Mills are standing idle. Where wages have not been stopped, they are reduced. Mechanics and laborers go about seeking employment in vain. Women and children are beginning to want bread, and yet the farmer can find no profitable market for his grain.

These circumstances afford conclusive proof that a few interests have been cared for by the Republican managers at the expense of the interests of the great body of the people. The creation in this favored land of such extremes of all who are engaged in labor is not your fault. It has been, and is, the fault of those selfish men who use the powers which you gave them for their own advantage, leaving you to fare as best you could.

POWER AND DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

It is for you to determine whether these evils shall continue and increase, or diminish and end, in a general prosperity, shared in by all alike. You have a right to expect that your party leaders, to whom you have given support and accorded honor in past years, will lay aside all differences and establish a lasting claim upon your gratitude by making common cause in the supreme efforts to obtain the blessings of a good government. You will not be disappointed.

Remember that victory in November over the unscrupulous men who are now endeavoring to seize the Presidency can only be assured by your complete organization. When men are of one mind and want to impress their opinions upon the community in which they live, they must stand together and work together.

The highest and best organization of which men are capable is that in which every man wants to do that part of the common work which he can do, and does it with all his might. Your organizations ought to be of such nature, and, if they are, Grover Cleveland will be elected in November by an unparalleled majority.

(Signed) W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
A. P. GORMAN, Secretary Executive Committee.

WORK THE ORDER.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL ON THE OUTLOOK IN PENSYLVANIA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—The following address was issued to-night by the Democratic State Committee:

To the Democratic and Independent voters of Pennsylvania:

As the returns from the October elections become more complete, the magnitude of the victory achieved by the friends of good government is apparent The discomfiture of our opponents is manifest. In Ohio the Republican majority is cut down to one-third of that of the corresponding election of 1880, and the Democrats have elected more than half the Congressional delegation. In West Virginia, where Mr. Blaine's henchmen had boasted that a Republican victory was "a mere matter of finance," the Democrats have won an unprecedented majority over a fusion of all the oppositions. The elections thus far held show Republican losses and Democratic gains in Alabama, Arkansas, Vermont, Georgia, West Virginia and Ohio In Maine alone, by the greatest effort and through the debauchery of the ballot box, has Blaine been able to bring any comfort to his party. Whatever the Republicans have secured for their candidate has been only by the most desperate contest his party ever made; by the degradation of his own candidacy; the prostitution of the civil service, and the expenditure of vast sums of money, all concentrated by turns on a single State, Henceforth the enemies of administrative reform must confront a different situation The battle lines are now formed on a field that stretches across the entire country An harmonious and aggressive organization in New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut assures the electoral votes of these States for Cleveland and Hendricks, and secures their election beyond doubt. In California, Nevada, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Massachusetts our friends make hopeful battle. It remains for the Democrats of Pennsylvania and the friends of better public methods to strengthen the cause by ceaseless efforts in our own State. From this time until election day the Democrats and their allies in Pennsylvania must be vigilant and untiring to elect the electoral, congressional, legislative and local tickets which represent the cause of good government. Its friends have every incentive to push forward to the victory, which certainly awaits them on the 4th of November. Let there be no laggards in the ranks. Forward, along the whole line. W. U. HENSEL,

Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A TELLING ADDRESS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE—THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

(From the Address of Chairman Bargar.)

Never since the experiment of free government was begun on this continent has the world witnessed such degradation of the right of franchise, such desecration of citizenship, and such desperate, corrupt and polluted methods as were resorted to by rascals, who were not citizens of Ohio, to defeat the honest will of the people at the ballot-box.

A million dollars, raised by wealthy stock-jobbers and monopolists, was sent into the State. With it came the scum of the country—thieves, ex-detectives, repeaters and Government officials, headed by W. W. Dudley, Chief of the Pension Bureau. Although thousands of widows, orphans and maimed soldiers have been waiting patiently for years for pensions promised them and due from the Government, large numbers of employes and special agents from the Pension Office, headed by their chief, and non-residents of Ohio, spent four weeks in the State under Government pay, engaged in preparing for the frauds committed last Tuesday.

In addition, two thousand men, many of them outlaws and desperate characters, and but few of them citizens of Ohio, were sworn in as Deputy United States Marshals in Cincinnati. Armed with weapons purchased by the corruption fund furnished by Dudley and his gang, they surrounded the polls in that city, voted where they pleased, bull-dozed, beat and shed blood at pleasure, interfering with our citizens in the discharge of their most sacred duties

The enumeration of the male inhabitants in 1883 shows but 66,298 males, of which number 1,683 were colored, and yet over 72,000 votes were polled at the election in that city. The enumeration taken in 1883 included all persons over the age of twenty-one years, whether they were naturalized citizens or not. Yet within a period of fifteen months from that date we find cast in that city 7,000 more votes than there were citizens only the year previous. At least 6,000 votes cast in Hamilton county on last Tuesday were fraudulent Republican votes cast by United States Marshals and non-residents.

Notwithstanding these shameful methods the Republicans have only succeeded in securing a plurality of about 10,000 for the head of their ticket on a total vote cast of nearly 800,800, a loss of 9,000 in majority as compared with the vote for State officers when James A. Garfield was a candidate four years ago.

On the day following the election the Republican Committee of Ohio, with a reckless disregard for truth, and imitating the example of their illustrious chief, caused to be spread broadcast over the country that they had carried Ohio by 23,000 majority. For political effect they were willing to exaggerate and lie. We feel it our duty to lay these facts before the people of the country.

The result of this election in Ohio need not discourage Democrats here or elsewhere, but, considering the fearful odds against us, must and will give cause for encouragement to the people of Ohio to continue this fight. The battle has just begun. The men, the money, the methods which gave the Republicans their unholy and discreditable but meager majority on October 14 have disappeared. We mean to carry Ohio in November for honest men and an honest administration of an honest Government. It will take the same men, the same methods and the same money to give James G. Blaine one-half the majority in November that the Republican State ticket secured in October. Their entire gang must be brought back to maintain their ill-gotten victory. Ohio will give a Democratic majority in November for Cleveland, Hendricks, and honest Government.

We congratulate the honest citizens who voted the Democratic ticket; nearly thirty thousand more than ever voted the Democratic ticket in Ohio. We congratulate you upon the glorious fight you have made against desperate odds. There is no fault to be found with the Democracy or the Democratic committees in any county in the State. Pledge yourselves anew to the great work before you. Stand by your guns and push the enemy along the whole line. Renew the fight by school districts. Gather in your school houses and resolve to wrest Ohio from corruption. Go to work at once, and in less than ten days we will have the little Republican managers crying out in alarm, calling on Blaine and Logan and Dudley and Davenport and Clayton and Filley: "Come back and save us, or we sink."

Democrats of Ohio, let us share in the glorious victory that awaits honest government in November. We must keep the Republicans busy in Ohio. At the beginning of the campaign we engaged to fight the Republican party of Ohio in a State election. Thus far we have been in a contest with the Republican party not only of Ohio, but of the United States. Now we have them single-handed and alone. We can win this victory if we make a proper effort to do so. Let every Democrat of Ohio from this day forward again enter upon the fight and cease not his exertions until the polls close on the evening of the 4th day of November

G. H. BARGAR, Chairman.

CATARACT BLINDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Witnesses in Evidence of the Fact

The following list of persons, with their addresses, who have had the above assertion practically demonstrated on their own eyes, will be of interest to those similarly affected. They all see to read; all but two or three see to read the *finest print*. For further particulars address any one or all, with stamp, and you will be cheerfully answered.

Mr Heston Luse, Carmichaels, Greene Co, Pa.
Silas H. Day, Old Concord, Washington Co, Pa.
James Hughes, Amity, Washington Co
Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Burgettstown, Pa
Mrs Jane Maloy, Coon Island, Washington Co.
John L McCollough, Cross Creek, Washington Co
James Roberts, Smithfield, Jefferson Co., O.
Samuel McCoy, Bloomfield, Jefferson Co., O.
James Furguson, Unionport, Jefferson Co, O
C. W. Harrah, Hopedale, Harrison Co, O
Mrs. Margaret Patterson, Hopedale, Harrison Co., O.
Noah Hochler, Jewett, Harrison Co., O
Mrs John Ramsey, Hopedale Harrison Co., O.
McConnell, W. S., Cadiz, O
Stephen Bunn, Salineville, O
Henry Core, Ellensborough, W. Va.
Mr. Jos. Parsons, South New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., O.
Mrs. John Sweeny, Girard, O.
Mr. Wm. Griffith, Niles, O.
S. Round, Niles, O,
John Thomas, New Castle, Pa.
Nathaniel Rodgers, Pine Grove, Mercer Co, Pa.
J. D. Bentley, Sugar Grove, Mercer Co., Pa.
Geo. Morris, Oakville, near Beaver, Pa.
I. C. Miller, Spartansburg, Crawford, Co
L. L. Palmer, Springboro, Crawford, Co.
Mr. John Constable, Erie, Pa
Mrs. W. Y. Oakley, Bradford, Pa.
Mr. Geo. Falkner, Columbus, Warren Co.
Mr. S Reynolds, Tidioute, Warren Co
Mrs. H Mimm, Lickingville, Clarion Co
Mrs. Jane Gray, Shady Plain, Armstrong Co, Pa
Rev. J. Sherratt, Watersonville, Armstrong Co, Pa.
Mr. John Robb, Glenore, Armstrong Co.
Mrs. Wm Herron, Elderton, Armstrong Co, Pa
Wm Richards, Brady's Bend
Miss Lizzie, sister of Dr. D. R Crawford, Smicksburgh, Indiana Co.
John McHenry, Hammil, Indiana Co
Mrs. Nancy Seigh, Coopersdale, Cambria Co.
James Nightengale, Johnstown, Pa.
Mrs T H Lapsley, Braddock, Pa.
Hannah Weaver, Mutual Westmoreland Co, Pa.
Mrs. Sarah Owen, Rock Island, Ills.
Darius Gage, Millburn, Lake Co, Ills
Mrs. Rosanna Farrell, Fair Haven, Allegheny Co.
Robinson Colling, Greenock, Allegheny Co
Miss Maria B. Diamond, Hulton, Allegheny Co, Pa.
Frank Osterider, Troy Hill, Allegheny City.
Dennis O'Connell, Jones avenue, Twenty-eighth street, Pittsburgh.
Lewis Roll, 31 Miller street, Pittsburgh
Mr. Chas. Upperman, Thirty-fourth St., Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Ann Sweeney, Thirtieth and Sarah streets, S. S., Pittsburgh

The above are a few of the many cases operated upon by Dr. Sadler, 804 (old 256) Penn avenue. The results are indisputable evidence of his skill. At his home, the patient has the advantage of the best possible care, and every home comfort.

There is no better season for operating than the fall and early winter months.

—All along the Canadian border there are houses and stores built exactly across the line for the purpose of smuggling, and the Canadians are making an effort to have the practice made illegal by both countries. It would appear to be no infringement on the rights of a citizen to compel him to build his house entirely on one side of the line or the other.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 & 25c.

Pretty Women

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

—"What do you ask for that?" inquired an old man of a pretty girl in a fancy warehouse. "Five dollars," she answered. "Aren't you a little dear?" he said. "Well," she replied, blushing, "all the young men tell me so!"

ALICE E. CURTIS of Brunswick, Me., writes, she has suffered very much with kidney disease. Using several bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY Miss C. pronounces it a real blessing to woman for all kidney diseases.

HOPKINS, ALL HAIL.

Braddock Ablaze in Honor of the People's Representative.

Our Faithful Servant Sounds the Key Note in the "Steel City of the West."

The Democracy of Braddock had an old-fashioned jollification on Saturday night over the news from Ohio and West Virginia, and gave Hon. James H. Hopkins a royal welcome. The torchlight procession was composed of home and visiting clubs and was double as large as any previous effort of either party, and shows that the Democrats up there are as zealously fighting the good fight as in the memorable canvass of 1876. The illumination of public places and private residences was beautiful and general.

On the completion of the route and dismissal of those in line an immense crowd of people gathered about the speakers' stand in the open air to hear their present and prospective Congressman Hon. James H. Hopkins. Notwithstanding the air was cold and the night chilly, there was no impatience manifested, and the longer the wait the larger the crowd grew.

HOPKINS' SPEECH.

The gentleman first referred to his physical inability to make a long speech, as he had risen from a sick-bed to be present. He then said:

Braddock supported me nobly in former campaigns, and I am thankful for it. I am here to give an account of my stewardship. Years ago I saw that corporations were given full sway to the detriment of labor and the laboring classes, and I determined to do what I could to effect a change should an opportunity occur. I was elected to Congress. Now, I do not take pride in telling you what I have done, but as this has taken on the nature of a personal canvass, I think I am right in glancing over the record of a few years. Seeing the way in which labor was treated, I succeeded in getting a labor committee established to all the interests of labor, and the facilities thus offered were eagerly taken advantage of. That committee got through a bill favorable to workingmen, and a bureau was appointed to gather up all the labor information and submit it to the consideration of Congress. That it has not gone into effect is not my fault, nor the committee's fault, nor the fault of Congress. A town man, Mr Jarrett, is refused a head position because of some personal differences.

I always was for the protection of American labor. According to the tariff now in force we protect ourselves against pauper labor and yet import pauper labor to rob us and our wives and children. (Great cheering.) In 1884 the American congress passed a law legalizing this contract labor. We tried to prohibit this by the introduction of a bill, but it lodged in the senate and remained there. I hope that abuse will be corrected. Akin to this subject is that of Chinese labor. On account of them we had to protect ourselves and our free institutions. A bill was passed to keep them out, which was not successful, and I supported the supplemental bill which was introduced in order to have some good effect. I helped to pass the eight-hour law. The government officials evaded this law by putting a wrong interpretation on it, and I fought with others to have what was right done in connection with the eight-hour law. I introduced the bill requiring that American material should be used in the repairing of naval vessels. We have no navy but I think that as long as these repairs were going on, American workingmen should have the benefit.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Nearly 280,000,000 acres of public lands have been given to private corporations, and only 75,000,000 to the aid of national education. Is not that a shame? The land squandered in that way would have given homesteads of fifty acres each to 4,000 families. Think of that, you hard working men. Not only 200,000,000 acres were given away, but English lords got 20,000,000 acres. This is absentee landlordism. I brought a bill to restrict these vast landed proprietors and another by which lands, if over a certain amount in extent, were to be forfeited. I deprecate any bitterness of feeling. I wish to speak of my opponent without misrepresentation, yet I must say that General Negley voted for many of these land grants against which I fought. Choose ye between the two of us. (Cries of "Hopkins!" "Hopkins!")

I recognize no man or caucus as my master, and so when the Morrison bill was brought I made a motion that King Caucus should not control men and their consciences and my motion was adopted which permitted every Democratic Congressman to vote as he pleased on the questions involved. No considerable portion of the Democrats advocate free trade. The Morrison bill had many faults in it. The Republicans themselves admitin their platform that the surplus ought to be reduced. The Democrats hold that also. They do not want so much money locked up in the Government coffers when great good could be done with it. No measure that will oppress the laboring men will ever receive my support. Depend upon that, you hard working men of Braddock. I would like to discuss all the issues of the day, but my physical condition will not allow of it. I thank you sincerely for your attention and hope to come before you again.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hopkin's speech the Jefferson Glee Club rendered some stirring songs which aroused the assembled Democracy to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. When they retired Chairman Brennen was introduced and complimented the gallant Democracy of Braddock for their most creditable display. He gave to Braddock the name of the "Steel City of the West." He paid a tribute to the industry, ability, devotion and services of Congressman Hopkins in behalf of this thriving and usually busy county, the interests of which are so intimately connected with national legislation, which require capable and influential representatives to guard and protect them. He then contrasted the incapacity of Gen. Negley, and his utter failure when he was tried, and miserably misrepresented this district. The tariff having been horizontally reduced 10 per cent once and taken almost entirely off coal while he filled a seat in Congress with about as much influence and use as a wooden Indian, so far as the interests of this district were concerned. But he took good care of himself by voting for and taking the "back salary grab." In that instance he was for a tariff for Negley only. His propensity for holding office was shown. It being seemingly impossible to shake him from his tenacious hold on the public teat, his office-holding and seeking being only limited by the length of his life.

Mr. Brennen then discussed the tariff, labor and Blaine's flunkyism while Secretary of state, he being the only American who ever demeaned himself to the low and ignoble degree of speaking of the devoted loyalty of Americans to Queen Victoria, which he did when welcoming the British Minister to Washington during the period in which he disgraced the great office which had been honored by manly men, such as the great Jefferson and Marcy, who would have rather had their tongues cleave to their mouths than utter such unpatriotic and false sentiments.

Mr. Brennen was followed by James E O'Donnell, who delivered a most masterly address, stirring those present into great enthusiasm and holding the audience until almost 12 o'clock. It was certainly a big night for the Steel City of the West.

THE PARADES.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION ON THE NORTH SIDE—THE OTHER SIDE

There were upwards of 4,000 men in line at the Democratic demonstration in Allegheny Saturday evening. The enthusiasm along the route of procession knew no limit. Every street was packed with people. As the procession moved along North avenue, where the best marching was done, the scene was a most inspiring one. Red light was used with a lavish hand from nearly all the private residences, and the avenue as far as the eye could reach seemed a perfect sea of fire. At North avenue and Federal street, one of the best points of observation, the crowd was so dense that captains of the various clubs had all they could do to make way for the procession. Private dwellings and business houses were gaily decorated with a profusion of banners, Japanese lanterns and other appropriate emblems. Despite the utmost endeavors of the officers of the parade, the crowd frequently interrupted the marching. Every person seemed anxious to get to the front and have a full view of the torchbearers. Cheer after cheer rent the air as the immense procession slowly moved along.

Major Hawthorn, the Grand Marshal, was deservedly complimented for the excellent marching and fine appearance of his men. The drill and discipline of the clubs were especially noticeable. Not a break occurred in the ranks. The men stepped with a military precision which would have reflected credit on a company of soldiers.

DEMOCRATIC DELIVERANCE

THE VALIANT VAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA REVIEWS THE OUTLOOK.

Hon. Richard Vaux, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was found last night by a POST reporter at the Monongahela House. Mr. Vaux is probably the most peculiar man in the United States. He is an uncompromising Democrat, a man of extraordinary force of character and remarkably versatile. He is a vigorous, forcible talker, and is familiar with the current issues of the day. His style of dress is peculiarly his own. His high plug hat of the best quality is from the old style. His low cut vest displays to an advantage his spotless linnen. His Prince Albert coat hangs with an easy grace over his well rounded shoulders. His old-fashioned standing collar, not fastened to his shirt, is held together in front by a modest gold link. A sandy gray beard encircles his lower jaw, and forms Galway sluggers under his chin. His long, curly hair, which falls like plumes over his shoulders, is to an extent ruffled or unkempt. The index finger of either of his soft, white shapely hands is ornamented with a large seal ring. He is the only man in this country who has indulged in the luxury of a dance with Queen Victoria. He has a deep-seated abhorrence of reporters, and prefers making a stump speech to being interviewed. He is active and nimble as a dancing master. Forcible and eloquent, his conversation is remarkable for terseness and brevity.

"When did you leave home, Mayor?" was asked.

"I left Philadelphia several days ago," he replied.

"What do you think of the political outlook?"

"The fight is over, according to my judgment. The contest is ended. The election in Ohio is an absolute defeat to the Republicans. Before the election they freely admitted that anything less than 20,000 majority would be a defeat. Their majority will scarcely be half as large as that, notwithstanding the increased vote and all the agencies employed. They have lost the victory but have probably secured a small majority. The vote in Ohio proves, first, that the Democratic party is founded upon a rock; that its cohesion cannot be compared to anything else than the indomitable courage which underlies its indestructible principles.

"The glory of the Democrats in Ohio today," he went on, "is to be found in the indisputable fact that, notwithstanding fraud, force and corruption, it has increased its vote, and animated with earnest zeal, still struggles for the true principles of Democracy. This fact teaches all voters who are Democrats, or who belong to any other party, that their success depends on their own efforts, and teaches all men that the safety of the country, that the safety of the property of the laboring men of the United States, is to be found in the strict adherence to the principles which for eighty-five years have been maintained by this traditional party of the people.

"There is not a Democrat in the United States to-day, nor an honest, independent upright thinker, native or adopted, who does not feel and know that the welfare and safety of this country and all the inhabitants thereof can be best secured by the ascendancy into power of this party of Jefferson and Jackson.

"Under our system of government three parties cannot exist. There must be a yea or a nay in political organizations. One party must be right and the other wrong. There is no middle ground between the right and the wrong. The experiment of third parties has been made over and over again, and always failed; and the truth is manifested in the fact that thousands of citizens, intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic men are willing in this crisis for honest government to leave their former political affiliations and vote for the principles which underlie the leadership of the Democratic party—looking to the certainty of an honest administration of public affairs. These citizens to whom I have referred are too intelligent not to know that in politics, as in mathematics, the lesser is contained in the greater, and they being the greater, not the majority, are content for conscience sake not to ask the majority to fuse with them, but are satisfied to come over to the Democratic organization without either pledges or conditions. The intelligent toilers, whose handicraft skill gives them and their families support, discovering that every promise made to them by the Republican party has been broken, because they were made in bold defiance of the great law which Republican legislation can never alter. These citizens are to-day ready to trust the Democracy, and their votes in November will fall into the ballot-box for Democratic principles like autumn leaves fall to the earth."

"How will New York cast her electoral vote?"

"Beyond peradventure, New York will go Democratic."

"Why?"

"First, because New York is a Democratic State; and, second, because the vote in Ohio proves to every New York Democrat, and to every Democrat in Pennsylvania, that bribes and bargains cannot separate the party from its devotion to its principles. Third, because the attempts of the Republicans to sow discord and division among the Democratic masses of the Empire State have been paralyzed by the manifestations of devotion to the party by their brethren in Ohio. The New York Democrats have gone through trials heretofore, and they have learned the lesson that confraternity with their brethren in all the States is of a higher character than success of a faction aided by the votes of their enemies. That is why New York is Democratic," concluded the Mayor, with considerable emphasis. "And that is why New Jersey and Connecticut are Democratic, and that is why Pennsylvania would be Democratic if her sons would throw off their chains and realize that they have a duty to perform."

"Now, Mr. Reportar," he went on, "you have betrayed me into an interview, because you have so artfully extracted from me some views interesting to you. But, my young man, the paper which you represent can do more for your party by saying to Chairman Brennen that the effective work of his committee is bringing out the voter, which is far more important than all the talks that can be printed. I'm glad I am through, and now good bye," he concluded.

THE long list of successful operations for cataract by Dr. Sadler, published in another column, is certainly the most convincing evidence of his superior skill in eye surgery, and should lead all who need such delicate operations to consult him before submitting to an operation.

HIGH PROTECTION

A Leading Blaine Organ Analyzes of One of Its Practical Beauties.

(Chicago Tribune, Rep.)

When the American citizen awakens in the morning his eyes open upon the walls of the room covered with paper taxed 25 per cent. He throws off his blankets, taxed 60 per cent., and steps from his bed, taxed 35 per cent., upon the carpet, taxed 74 per cent. He draws aside his window curtains, taxed 45 per cent., and looks through glass, taxed 80 per cent., to see how the weather is. Throwing off his nightshirt, taxed 45 per cent., he puts on his undershirt and stockings, taxed 75 per cent., cotton shirt, taxed 45 per cent., and coat, pants and vest, taxed 48 per cent. Finding a button gone, he has it sewed on with a needle, taxed 25 per cent., and a spool of thread, taxed 60 per cent. He arranges his hair with combs and brushes, taxed 40 per cent., and pares his finger nails with a pocket knife, taxed 50 per cent., or with scissors, taxed 45 per cent.

Feeling a little out of sorts, he takes a dose of castor oil, taxed 102 per cent., from a goblet, taxed 45 per cent. He shaves himself before a mirror, taxed 60 per cent., with a razor, taxed 45 per cent., with lather from soap, taxed 31 per cent. He starts the fire in his stove, taxed 45 per cent., coal taxed 60 per cent., and puts on the tea-kettle, taxed 53 per cent. It being Friday, and he a man of moderate means, he has a light breakfast of mackeral, taxed 25 per cent., with rice, taxed 123 per cent., and some salad, on which he uses salt, taxed 36 per cent., and sweet oil, taxed 34 per cent. For plates, cups and saucers on his breakfast table he is taxed 55 per cent., and pays 45 per cent. on his knives and forks. The sugar he uses in his coffee is taxed 42 per cent., and he pays 45 per cent. tax on the spoon wherewith he stirs up the sugar in his coffee. A few pickles, as a relish, are taxed 35 per cent., and he adds to them vinegar, taxed 26 per cent., and tops off his breakfast with an orange, taxed 20 per cent. His breakfast being finished he smokes his cigar or cigarette, which is taxed all the way from 75 to 200 per cent., according to quality, and prepares for his daily duties. Putting on his hat, taxed 45 per cent., and his overcoat, taxed 48 per cent., and gloves, taxed 50 per cent., he starts off to business.

Being engaged in building a house for himself he looks up some building material. He purchases brick, taxed 35 per cent.; some lumber, taxed 45 per cent.; and slate roofing, taxed 30 per cent.; window glass, 80 per cent.; paint and white lead, 54 per cent.; wooden pipe for drains, taxed 80 per cent., and hardware, taxed all the way from 50 to 150 per cent. And this is the daily life of the American citizen, and each one can fill up the residue of the day according to the requirements of his special profession.

GREAT things have ever hinged on trifles. The first family difficulty on record was caused by an apple core; the last we heard of was the negligence of a father to keep up the supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all hands had a cold.

—Preparations of the drug known as coca have been used somewhat largely by physicians as exhilarants. It is stated, however, that the crude article has become so poor in quality that the real strength of the manufactured one is uncertain; so its place has been supplied by a preparation of tea, and the "fluid extract of tea" may now be found on the list of a manufacturing chemist. It would seem strange to us at first to send the family teapot to the junk shop, and watch our wives as they held a tiny vial over a cup of hot water and asked us "how many drops we would have."

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic,

the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. S-es

—The Dowager Lady Rayleigh, mother of Lord Rayleigh, President of the British Association, is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs, at their seat near Bryn Mawr. She is accompanied by two of her younger sons, the Hon. Richard and Francis Strutt. The former gentleman is married to a daughter of Lord Braybrooke, who is a near relative of the Cornwall's family. The Dowager Baroness is a sister of Captain Headley-Vicars, the soldier-missionary of the Crimea. She is thoroughly enjoying her American tour.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*

—The New York *Mail* says one of the highest of the high churches in that city compels its female members who confess having sinned to wear next the skin a heavy brass plate, on which is a crucifix. The wearer can scarcely move without pain from the presence of the plate. Have the dark ages returned?

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, New York.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free Oriole Agency, 189 Fulton St., New York

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Catarrh Cure	$1 00
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Dentifrice	75
Lip Salve	50	Plaster	25
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Ointment	50	Nasal Syringe	25

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR...WM. SCHOYER...E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

A FAIR PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The National Democratic Platform Indorsed by Grover Cleveland.

"We believe that LABOR is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be FOSTERED and cherished."

"The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to **PROTECT** with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad."

"We demand in behalf of the Democracy freedom for **AMERICAN LABOR** by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the supremacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty."

"The great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for *the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of Labor* and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country."

"In making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES, but rather TO PROMOTE THEIR HEALTHY GROWTH. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to *rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved;* the process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction of taxation can and must be effected WITHOUT DEPRIVING AMERICAN LABOR OF THE ABILITY TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH FOREIGN LABOR, AND WITHOUT IMPOSING LOWER RATES OF DUTY THAN WILL BE AMPLE TO COVER ANY INCREASED COST OF PRODUCTION WHICH MAY EXIST IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF WAGES PREVAILING IN THIS COUNTRY."—*Platform Unanimously Adopted by the National Convention of the Democracy at Chicago.*

DUDLEY'S WORK IN OHIO.

The prostitution of the power of the Pension Bureau to base partisan uses in Ohio is one of the most contemptible tricks to which the BLAINE men have resorted. The evidence of it and of Commissioner DUDLEY'S connivance therein is quite sufficient to warrant a Congressional investigation, which it is time to receive. It is estimated by careful observers that several thousand votes were influenced by promises to pension claimants of that "favoritism" by which Mr. BLAINE is a confessed adherent. DUDLEY'S agents, who were clerks in the Pension Bureau, had the official list of all claimants in their possession, with their addresses and these claimants were notified that if they would vote the Republican ticket, and use their influence with their relatives and friends, their claims would *be advanced on the list and would soon be adjusted.* To do this would of course work injustice to every other claimant, as the rule of the Pension Bureau is that all claims shall be determined in the order they are filed. Either DUDLEY was promulgating a base lie through his agents, in making the promises he did, or he was engaged in the work of cheating every other pension claimant in the country. He can take either horn of the rascality.

DUDLEY'S men, detailed from the Pension Bureau, it is telegraphed from Washington, have had their impudent claims for this partisan service disowned by the accounting officers of the Government, and besides this the Civil Service Association has filed with the President formal charges against DUDLEY. The President has acknowledged the receipt of the letter and replied that he had referred the matter "to the Secretary of the Interior for investigation and a report on the facts in the case."

It has been pretended for this transparent trickster, DUDLEY, that he has resigned from the Bureau, but he has not. He has simply notified the Government that he will resign on the 10th of November. Meanwhile he is drawing his salary from the taxpayers' contributions and cheating them of whatever value his services may possess.

AN EXPLODED HUMBUG.

There is another scaling down in the Republican majority in Ohio—or rather we should say plurality, for the Blaine-ites are in a minority on the aggregate vote. For purposes of comparison we yesterday accepted the *Gazette's* figures on the majority for ROBINSON was 7737. In its next issue the *Gazette* came down to 11,187—a shrinkage of 3,450. If it keeps on this way a few days longer Democrats who bet on 10,000 will win their wagers. The corrected figures, given by the *Gazette*, compared with the election four years ago, are as follows:

	1880.	1884.
Republican	382,021	391,492
Democrat	343,016	380,275
Greenback	6,780	4,000
Prohibition	2,815	8,500
Total	714,638	784,237
Republican plurality	19,005	11,187
Republican majority	7,856	Nix.

This statement—and we expect the next one will do better—shows the Democrats increased their vote over that cast for HANCOCK, in 1880, **39,454**, while the Republicans only increased on GARFIELD vote **16,414!** As compared with the October vote, 1880, the Republicans gained 29,441, while the Democrats gained 37,259. And yet it was a glorious victory. The Plumed Knight barely saved his distance and being ruled off the track.

The Republicans come out of these preliminary skirmishes with the certainty that BLAINE is much weaker than GARFIELD in Vermont, Ohio and West Virginia. Outside of the large cities, where fraud and bribery and intimidation prevailed, Ohio gave a Democratic majority. The magnetic humbug is exploded.

ELECTIONS MUST BE CARRIED.

WRIGHT, the United States Marshal at Cincinnati, who run in on the Democrats twelve or fifteen hundred negro deputies, as a cover to repeating and intimidation, prints an advertisement in the Cincinnati papers, from which we quote:

All Deputy United States Marshals appointed to serve at the polls on Tuesday, 14th inst., are hereby instructed to make immediate return to my office of the complete outfit provided them, including commissions, badges and arms.

The arms alluded to are bulldog revolvers given out promiscuously, and said to have been obtained either from the War Department or the Republican National Committee. The *Enquirer* says the Marshal's call for the return of equipments is an intimation from the Marshal his deputies are thieves, and states these obstacles to a compliance with his request:

1. A great number of the Deputies—probably a majority—to whom the Marshal's notice is addressed cannot read.

2. Many of the Deputies have come to understand that Congress will never make an appropriation to pay them, and having been neglected by the party managers, they are keeping the "bulldogs" as collateral, as it were.

3. Some of the especially war-like Deputies—particularly those from Bucktown—want the revolvers to shoot policemen and quiet citizens with.

The funeral of GROGAN, one of the Deputy Sheriffs murdered by one of WRIGHT'S deputies, took place on Monday. One other person was killed, and about twenty-five wounded. Still, elections must be carried.

The Republican papers boast that DUDLEY and his marshals will be transferred to Indiana for next month's work. Already he is playing the "pension game" in that State. If necessity arises for funerals in Indiana, it is to be hoped they will be exclusively those of these repeating deputies, commissioned to protect and practice frauds on the ballot-box.

In Illinois, the ruffianly conduct of the Deputy Marshals in Cincinnati, and their murderous attack on Democratic citizens, have determined the Democrats in Chicago to organize committees whose business it shall be to preserve order at the polls and to prevent such outrages as were committed in Ohio. It will be dangerous for ruffians, under the pretense of authority, to assault and murder peaceable citizens in Chicago. The New York *World* thinks it would be well to swear in a strong body of Deputy Sheriffs in that city to protect the people and see that the laws are not violated or the peace of the city endangered by ruffianism.

THE VALUE OF A VOTE.

The importance of the tremendous efforts which are being made to secure individual votes for the two parties can best be realized by a glance at the percentages of the electoral votes which the various Presidential candidates have received. An ingenious compilation has recently been made, from which it appears that Presidential elections are not unfrequently decided by two votes out of each one hundred. For the last sixty years it appears that not less than seven Presidents have been elected by a minority of the voters, represented, however, by a majority of the electors. These Presidents were: ADAMS in 1824, POLK in 1844, TAYLOR in 1848, BUCHANAN in 1856, LINCOLN in 1860, HAYES in 1876, and GARFIELD in 1880. In 1824 ADAMS had only 29.92 per cent. of the votes, and as no candidate was chosen the President was elected by the House. In 1844 POLK had 49.55 per cent. of the votes, CLAY 48.14 and BIRNEY 2.21. A difference of 2 per cent. determined the issue. In 1848 TAYLOR had 47.36 per cent., CASS 42.5, and VAN BUREN 10.14 per cent. Eight years later BUCHANAN became President, having received 45.34 per cent. of the votes, while FREMONT had 33.09, and FILMORE 21.57. LINCOLN in 1860 had 39.91 per cent. of the votes, DOUGLAS 29.4, BRECKENRIDGE 18.08, and BELL 12.61. HAYES had only 47.95 per cent. and TILDEN 50.94. GARFIELD had 48.26, HANCOCK 48.25, and WEAVER 3.33. The highest percentage of votes ever received by any successful Presidential candidate was in 1828, when JACKSON had 55.97 per cent. Whichever of the present existing leading Presidential candidates shall succeed in securing 2 per cent. in a hundred more than his opponent will therefore be elected. The importance of each individual vote is apparent. Democrats, remember that.

THE Republican managers propose to play the same tactics in Chicago that they recently played at the election in Cincinnati. Their army of Federal bulldozers is to be thrown into the Illinois metropolis, a host of Deputy Marshals will be appointed and the polls will be seized on election day. The Democrats of Chicago do not propose to submit to this outrage. CARTER HARRISON is in charge of Chicago, and he is taking steps to see that the game is thwarted. The bulldozers will discover that there is a vast difference between capturing Cincinnati and capturing Chicago. And in Cincinnati we are glad to see the Democracy have taken measures to prevent the frauds and bulldozing in November that characterized the October election. There is a bad feeling between both parties, and there may be trouble. On the Democratic auxilary committees for determined November work are such men as GROESBECK, ROWLAND HARRIS, and other leading citizens, comprising a strong representation of Independent Republicans.

The November fight on the Democratic side will be as strong and determined as that for the October election. The full returns from the State show that on the test vote the Republicans failed of a majority—that is the Democratic, Greenback, and Prohibition vote on Secretary of State exceeded that cast for ROBINSON, Republican by several thousand.

AT LAST, AT LAST!

We have been trying to drive or coax the *Gazette* into some notice of Mr. BLAINE'S multifarious letters, but without avail. It is true BLAINE advised their publication as a crowning bit of audacity when pushed to the wall, but the *Gazette* has always steered clear of these self-convicting epistles; but yesterday it broke forth as follows:

The fellow who concocted the letter published in THE POST, purporting to have been written by J. G. Blaine, dated Augusta, July 1, '76, was evidently a bungler. The supposed Fisher is told that the train leaves on "Standard time." It is a fact well known to everybody except the most careless, that "Standard time" was not adopted for six or seven years after the alleged letter was written. These criminal inventors are apt to leave a clue by which they may be detected, but the evidence is not generally left so open and palpable as in this letter. It is becoming a mere question of wit how much of this forged stuff can be concocted and run through the Democratic press; no instincts of honesty will prevent.

We quote the screed to show how the *Gazette* has put its foot in it. Here is the letter as printed in THE POST of Tuesday:

[Private.]

AUGUSTA, Saturday Eve'g, 1st July, '76.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I write from my sickbed. I want very much to see you. I am very sorry you did not come to Washington when I requested. Can't you come to Augusta by train Monday? *Express train leaves Eastern Standard at 9 o'clock,* reaching here at 4 P. M. You can return same eve'g.

Or if you can't come by 9 o'clock train there is a train that leaves at 12 or 12:30 noon, and gets here about 8 P. M. You can return same night. *Do come* quickly. Say nothing to any one. But do come.

Yours sincerely, J. G. BLAINE.

(See over.)

Important to you as well as myself that you come. VERY.

(On other side of sheet.) Don't let any human being except your wife know that you are coming down. But do not fail to came—whatever you do do not fail.

You will regret it if you don't come.

What the *Gazette* relies on for its outburst is the *italicised* line in the first paragraph, which says: "*Express train leaves Eastern Standard at 9 o'clock.*" Referring to the letter as printed by the New York *Post*, Albany *Argus* and other journals, we find the line reads: "*Express train leaves Eastern STATION at 9 o'clock.*" This explains the whole matter on which the *Gazette* rears its mountain of forgery and fraud. It was a printer's blunder. "Eastern Station" is the Boston terminus of the railroad to Portland and Augusta.

The *Gazette* is careful not to print the letter it alleges shows evidence of forgery. It couldn't do that, for it pictures, in his own words, the Plumed Knight crawling on his belly in abject humiliation to FISHER, to regain possession of the damning letters. But it does not hesitate to falsify the contents of the letter. There is no mention in it of "Standard time" even as incorrectly printed, in the matter of this one word, in THE POST.

BLAINE never has and never will deny the authenticity of these letters, for which he offered FISHER $10,000 and begged them on his knees from MULLIGAN. The *Gazette* well knows their genuineness, because if BLAINE could have proven otherwise he would have had clear sailing. Still the *Gazette* won't print them. It lies like BLAINE about them, but never lets its readers see them. In the case of this printer's error, like a drowning man, it clutches at straws, and skulks from the main issue.

THAT PROMISED PROSPERITY

VOTE FOR GARFIELD—And workingmen will have steady work, better wages and prosperity.

VOTE FOR HANCOCK—And workingmen will have idleness, pauper wages and the poor house!

Who does not remember how the Republicans, four years ago, rung the changes by speech and printed document on this lying promise and dishonest threat?

How is it to-day? What are the facts? The New York *Herald* groups some figures that answer the question:

Out of 703 iron furnaces in the country 469, or more than two-thirds of the total number, are out of blast and lying idle. This depression of the pig iron manufacture is reflected in nearly every industry that uses iron or steel, and the finished products are, save in special branches, begging for a market at prices which do not cover the cost of manufacture. Wages have been reduced in iron mines, in nail factories, in rail mills and throughout the iron and steel industry until they can be reduced no further and allow the wage-earners to subsist. The labor that has been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of furnaces and mills must be very large, and of course its wages are completely lost.

In the last week of September a partial census of cotton mills that were shut down or were running on short time showed that 130,088 looms, or 5,263,200 spindles, were affected. Since that estimate was made thirty-one mills in Fall River, running over 1,000,000 spindles, have agreed to close for one week, and will deprive 10,000 men of work and wages for that time. The total number of looms in the cotton manufacture returned in 1880 was 225,759, and of spindles 10,653,435; so that more than one-half were idle according to the September estimate alone. Referring again to the census, this would mean the non-employment of upward of 90,000 men, women and children, and a loss to them in yearly wages of $21,000,000.

In the first week of October the returns from 133 woolen mills, with a producing capacity of 1,207 sets of cards, reported an actual lessening in their production of 14,820,000 yards since the beginning of the year; and it is well known that the mills included in this estimate comprise only a part of those that have either ceased work or restricted output, both of which mean a loss to the workingmen. These industries only illustrate what is the prevailing tendency in manufactures.

Since 1882 workingmen—the artizan as well as the class of unskilled laborers—have from time to time been called upon to submit to a reduction in their wages; and now when they have almost reached starvation wages they are thrown out of work or are offered still less returns for their labor. If they refuse to work on short time and for meagre wages they are supplanted by imported laber. And in some cases they are bullied into voting to continue the policy which has brought them to this pass. Does the workingman realize the phantom prosperity that is held before him by Mr. BLAINE?

Since 1882 industry has become more and more depressed, but taxes collected by the Government remain about the same. Certainly productive industry—and it is from this that taxes are drawn—is paying as much into the Government coffers now as it did in 1880, when apparent great prosperity ruled. Since July 1 of the current year the Government receipts have been $89,869,022, as against $93,332,716 for the same period in 1883; yet such a burden is far heavier now than it was then, and must act as a dead weight upon production. At least one-third of the total revenue annually collected by the national Government is unnecessary, wasteful, destructive, and constitutes a bait for Star route thieves, pension swindlers, river and harbor bills and the like.

The workingman is doubly taxed under this policy, for he is taxed by the Government and is deprived of employment. Is this prosperity for the workingman?

THOSE BLAINE LETTERS.

Mr. BLAINE is reported in a very nervous and distraught condition, losing his amiability of temper, and boosting reporters from his train instructed to "tell the truth." He prefers the flapdoodle about his magnetism which the *Dispatch* illustrates by a series of special and awkward fictions.

One great trouble is that every morning BLAINE has to face a fresh leaf from his record. He knows what he has done, but he don't know what of it a day may bring forth.

The Chicago *News*, an independent Republican journal, that leads all the Chicago papers in circulation, of Saturday, printed some fresh disclosures made by FISHER (printed elsewhere in THE POST) which show BLAINE'S abject terror in 1876, when he contemplated the possible production of these letters in the hands of FISHER and MULLIGAN. There are also other details of BLAINE'S offer to FISHER, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of $10,000 for the letters then held by MULLIGAN.

But the interesting part of these disclosures, the proof being in BLAINE'S handwriting, relates to his other frantic appeals for the letters after the sunstroke, when he was taken to Augusta by special car very sick. This was before he sought refuge in the Senate and when the House Committee still had jurisdiction. Immediately after his arrival in Augusta he wrote to his "dear Mr. FISHER," saying: "I want to see you just as much as before you went to Washington," and urging him to come at once. Of course he wanted to see him, for MULLIGAN had many other letters besides those which BLAINE had taken from him in the Riggs House. Two days later BLAINE again disobeyed his physician by writing another appeal to FISHER. "*Do come* quickly," he cried; "say nothing to any one. But do come." He also strove to make FISHER believe that he should come in behalf of his own interests, and added: "Don't let any human being except your wife know that you are coming down." But FISHER did not go. He knew very well that it would be useless to try to obtain the remaining letters from MULLIGAN. On the following day the anxious BLAINE wrote again, "praying" that FISHER should come at once. He was very sick, he said, but he added that he "knew what he was talking about," and while he again asserted that it was largely for FISHER'S sake that he desired to see him he revealed his own terrible anxiety by this appeal: "Don't refuse a sick man."

BLAINE could not get the remaining letters, but owing to his continued illness the investigation was postponed from time to time until ten days later, when he was removed from the jurisdiction of the House by being transferred to the Senate. He then became convalescent.

These letters are another link in the chain of evidence that shows how the man labored to conceal his disgraceful dealings in Little Rock securities. First, on April 16, 1876, he begged FISHER to sign a prepared letter, full of lies, to be used in his speech of April 24, 1876. Second, on his knees he begged MULLIGAN to give up the letters which he immediately afterward obtained by trickery and falsehood. Third, by the letters published to-day in THE POST he strove to induce FISHER to come to him and, apparently, to make another appeal to MULLIGAN. Fourth, he authorized FISHER, just before the Republican Convention of 1880, to offer $10,000 to MULLIGAN for the letters which he still held. While he was cringing and crawling in private to these men, in public he was "aggressive," the "Plumed Knight" with lance in rest. But the day for begging and kneeling and appealing is past. Nothing will serve him now but falsehoods, and he uses them freely.

MR. BLAINE'S resort to the bloody shirt in Indiana is a cowardly retreat from his tariff appeals, upon which he depended in Ohio, and hoped to carry the country. He now seeks to arouse the passions, instead of convincing the judgment of the crowds who listen to him.

TO CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions of the thousands of Democrats who have been receiving THE WEEKLY POST for the campaign, will expire on November 8, the issue succeeding the election.

We would be glad to have them continue their subscriptions, at the extremely low club rates advertised. If we succeed, they will want to follow the career of the Democratic administration. If we fail—but there is no such word as fail—and we won't discount possibilities.

THE WEEKLY POST during the campaign has been mainly a political journal. Its other features have been submerged in the great conflict, but we can assure our friends, once the canvass is over, all its varied literary, news and miscellaneous departments will be fully maintained.

We urge our friends to raise clubs, so that their papers may go on, from the 8th of November, without stoppage. THE WEEKLY POST, of the ensuing year, will be one of the largest, best and cheapest weeklies in the country.

THE OHIO VOTE

As near as we can figure out the vote of Ohio, from official and non-official sources, it stands as follows on Secretary of State, compared with the vote for that official in 1880:

	1880.	1884.
Republican	382,021	388,055
Democrat	343,016	374 318
Greenback	6,786	3 700
Prohibition	2,815	9,310
Total	714,638	780,373
Republican plurality	19,005	11,737
Republican majority	7,856	.....

Instead of there being a Republican majority this year the Republicans are nearly 2,000 in a minority on a total vote. These are not the official returns, but from Republican sources. The official vote will make a better showing for the Democrats.

It is on these figures FRANK JONES claims a Republican victory in his balderdash address.

If the Republicans had even held their own, compared with the last Presidential year, their majority over the Democrats in Ohio last Tuesday, would have been over 22,000 on Secretary of State. This allows for a 10 per cent. increase in the vote. The Democrats increase their vote 31,302 and the Republicans their vote 24,034. That shows where the gain in voting strength is.

The Republicans are loosely figuring on other State officers to cover their losses, but taking the now reported Republican majorities of Ohio and comparing them with Republican majorities of four years ago, they appear as follows:

REP. MAJORITIES, 1880.	REP. MAJORITIES, 1884.
Sec. of State..... 19,005	Sec. of State..... 11,700
Supreme Judge. 23,47	Supreme Judge.. 15,000
1st Pub. Works. 22,000	2d Pub. Works. 17,000
School Com..... 22,686	
Clk Sup. Court.. 23,355	

FRANK JONES ought to grind out another congratulatory bulletin. He don't run his iron business on the sort of arithmetic he deals out in BLAINE'S cause.

THE TIDE TO CLEVELAND.

The great meeting of the Independent Republicans of Albany on Saturday night, was participated in by some of the most eminent citizens of the Capital city of the Empire State. Judge COUNTRYMAN, in calling the meeting to order did so in this way:

Fellow dudes, Pharisees, hypocrites, and independents, it is quite meet that even such miserable political sinners as we should be properly organized for the traitorous purpose for which we have assembled. [Laughter and applause.] I therefore move that we select the chief of sinners in the Capital city to rule us on this occasion—Dr. Samuel B. Ward.

The list of Vice Presidents was a surprise, as it showed the Independent movement much larger than any one believed. Hon. MATTHEW HALE, of Albany, a man the Republican party has sought often to honor, and who was its candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court last year, sent a phenomenal letter in the brilliancy and force of its arguments against Mr. BLAINE. After carefully tracing the record of the tattooed candidate as it has been presented to the people, Mr. HALE wrote:

All this reading and reflection have impressed upon me the conviction that this so-called "Plumed Knight," is a false knight—untruthful, deceitful, and unsound—utterly and conspicuously unfit to hold the great office first filled by one "who could not tell a lie," and in more recent times by one whom the people respected as "Honest Old Abe." I cannot conceive a greater misfortune to our country than the election to the Presidency of such a man. It is said by his followers that he is sure to be elected, and that the waving torches, beating drums, and sounding trumpets are heralding his triumph. This may be so. But if the thoughtful voters at their firesides will read, think, and comprehend, these armies with banners will not prevail. The silent votes falling in the ballot boxes in November will prove weapons mightier than the shouts of thoughtless partisans and the glowing light of flaming torches.

Mr. HALE stated the fact appreciated by all thinking citizens, that the greatest danger to our government is from political corruption. "It is now threatening," he declared, "more than any thing else the integrity and stability of our institutions. We are becoming more and more every day a land where wealth accumulates and men decay. Infinitely more important than any question of tariff or of material growth is the question: 'Shall office be held as a trust for the benefit of the whole people or as a means of acquiring wealth for the officeholder and his friends?'" And then it is added:

"Upon this question we see Jame G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland ranged on opposite sides. We in Albany know how faithfully and firmly Mr. Cleveland as Governor of this State has maintained the right side of this question. We who have witnessed his quiet and unostentatious life here and his constant devotion to the duties of his office know how vile are the slanders which the "baser sort" of his enemies are industriously sowing broadcast through the land. Though we who are Republicans regret that he is a Democrat, we rejoice to know that he is an honest and independent man. As such we must prefer him to one who, though gilted with "money-takin' arts," is the representative to-day of all that is most corrupting and dangerous in our politics."

The certificate of a man like Mr. HALE to the fidelity, honesty, and ability of the Govenor is very valuable because of his own high character and his opportunities to know that of which he speaks.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE cranks have commenced already on CLEVELAND.

A PERSON born November 5, 1863, is twenty-one years old November 4, 1884, and a legal voter.

THE *Gazette* says Mr. HOPKINS was a "copperhead" during the war, whatever that may mean.

IT is threatened railroad tickets from New York to Chicago will be down to $5. Prices are now $15.

REPUBLICANS are counting majorities in West Virginia and pluralities in Ohio, which makes a difference.

POLITICAL meetings, both Democratic and Republican, were held in the German and Irish wards of Chicago on Sunday.

BLAINE has dropped the tariff out West, and has taken to kissing eighteen-year-old girls, a more congenial entertainment.

THE deputy United States Marshals did such excellent service in Ohio that the Republican managers have determined to mass them in Indiana at the November election, under the control of Colonel DUDLEY. We have no doubt three or four thousand marshals would add strength to the cause of BLAINE in that State. There may be a limit to Federal interference in the States.

MR. BLAINE ploughs on Sundays and Saturdays. On Saturday he made an electioneering speech to the "Men of Indiana," and on Sunday he made an electioneering speech to the students of a Catholic college at Notre Dame, near by. He is equal to any emergency is JAMES G., in politics, religion, humbug, or shall we call it chronic inexactness of statement on the MULLIGAN and Hocking valley matters?

NO LESS than 2,000 Republican outsiders were sent to Ohio to act as Deputy United States Marshals. Many of them were Federal officials in distant States. They were ordered to report to Colonel DUDLEY, who armed them with bulldog revolvers taken from the War Department in Washington. Their business was to bulldoze and intimidate Democratic voters. They did their work well in Cincinnati. Can this game be played in New York? It will be tried.

B. F. JONES will have no more agitation every four years to elect a President on the part of the Democrats. In his address to the Republican party he says:

Bare success is not enough. It is time to put an end to the agitation by which the Democratic party prostrates business every four years.

Democrats will please take notice that there must be no agitation on their part in Presidential elections, but leave the country to the Republican party and Mr. JONES. Our Pittsburgh friend is a pretty big man, but not quite large enough to have an order of that kind carried out.

THE President and Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN recently held a conference in reference to the indiscriminate employment of Deputy United States Marshals at the polls, such as occurred in Cincinnati at the late election. It seems the matter was brought to the President's attention by friends who claimed that the employment of disreputable persons as Deputy Marshals had brought discredit on the administration. It is understood the President will direct the Department of Justice to interpose against a repetition of the evil complained of, and to see that Deputy Marshals are not used for purely partisan purposes.

THE campaign of filth is still prosecuted against Governor CLEVELAND under cover. The Buffalo correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes that a pamphlet containing the most revolting and disgusting charges against Governor CLEVELAND, signed by the notorious BALL and indorsed by other clergymen, has been sent by mail to all of the ladies who attended Mrs. Dr. CAREY'S reception to Governor CLEVELAND. And further, that this, bad as it is, can be matched by a worse fact. Copies of the Buffalo *Evening Telegraph* and other papers, with the grossest charges against the Governor, have been mailed to his own sisters who are missionaries in Ceylon, who certainly are not voters in this country and cannot be presumed to have political influence in the United States. We venture to say this is unprecedented in the annals of scandal. The hired assassin is a brave man to the miscreants engaged in this work.

THE recent expose of the compact entered into between Mr. BLAINE, as Secretary of State, and Earl GRANVILLE, as British Foreign Minister, regarding the imprisonment of American citizens as "suspects" in Ireland, has caused decided sensation among Irish-Americans throughout the country. GRANVILLE'S letter to the British Minister at Washington, published in an English Parliamentary report, is universally pronounced conclusive evidence of this discreditable bargain. This is the letter in which the passage now familiar to the public occurs:

I think it as well to state to you that Sir E. Thornton, who was at that time Her Majesty's representative at Washington, reported to me last summer that he had been confidentially informed through a trustworthy source that the Government of the United States *were not disposed to take up too warmly* the cause of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who went to England or Ireland with the express object of agitating and of then appealing to their Government for protection.

A representative Irishman of New York says BLAINE is the man who gave the assurances spoken of. GARFIELD was on his bed of death and BLAINE was the Government.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE DOOMED KNIGHT.

Now rolleth on the New Yook boom!
Let every man remember
This plain prediction: "Certain doom
Awaits Blaine in November;
For with a grand, cyclonic boom,
The people, like a fierce simoon,
Will sweep into his party's tomb
The Plumed Knight in November!"

—*New York Truth.*

—Attention is called to the fact that in Ohio the November election, being for Presidential electors only, will not be conducted under the auspices of United States deputy marshals, and that it will remain to be seen whether, without the aid of these officials, the Republicans will secure a majority.

—At the recent Independent meeting in Rochester the following were among the vice presidents: The Revs. Landsberg, Mann, and Adams, respected and well known clergymen of that city; Drs. Porter Farly, J. O. Roe, and E. H. Makk; Robert Mathews, a leading merchant; Oscar Craig, a prominent lawyer; John H. Adams, a Stalwart Republican. Among the secretaries were J. H. Hopkins, William B. Lee, and Samuel P. Moore, representing the best element of the young men at the bar of Monroe county.

—The Chicago Independents have resolved that the letter recently given out by James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, and indorsed by Robert Collyer, should be printed by the Committee in pamphlet form and sown broadcast throughout the West. The Independent National Committee have printed it as a campaign document.

—"A Boston Republican who had made up his mind to support Cleveland rather than Blaine became disturbed in his mind," says the Boston *Herald*, "on account of the scandalous charges preferred in the *Journal*. He resolved to make an investigation on his own account, and went to Buffalo to look into matters. He there had an interview with some ten witnesses, who were said to back up the story published in the *Journal*. Out of the ten, only three were willing to talk. The others backed completely down. Sifting all the obtainable testimony, the Boston man who is a lawyer, and accustomed to weigh evidence, came to the conclusion that the story was a patchwork of fabricated scandal, and he came home more determined than ever to vote for the reform Governor." This was precisely the experience of James Grier, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

—The "dull thud" of the Ohio "victory" has been felt even by the sanguine and blind Blaine organs. The Buffalo *Express* with commendable frankness says: "Every Republican is not so well satisfied to be bragged up to 25,000, and then dropped back, with a 'dull thud,' to 10,000. The 10,000 is all right in itself, but the loss of the 25,000 is a disappointment and a damper. The politicians at Columbus and elsewhere who lost their heads and sent over the country claims which there were no returns to justify, were guilty of 'bad politics.' They spoiled the effect of their own good news. Had they started their claim at 5,000 and let the actual returns run up to 10,000 or 15,000 or whatever the final figures will justify, they would have done the Republican party a much better service than they did by stimulating the people's minds with exaggered reports which the next day's news contradicted."

—Hebitudinous Crank Dana is getting awfully rattled as the campaign nears its end. On July 19 he said: "As between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Cleveland, we advise our readers to support the latter. Mr. Cleveland may be unsatisfactory as a Democrat, but Mr. Blaine is not honest as a man, and that decides it." On July 26 he went so far as to say: "Between Blaine and Cleveland we sincerely prefer Cleveland, not because we think he is qualified or deserving, but because we can't stand Blaine and because the Republican party ought to go. An incompetent President who is honest, is better than a smart one who is not. The Democracy, even under Cleveland's leading, is likely to be more useful than the Republican party, ruled by Blaine." For the next few weeks our friend, the crank, boomed Bold Benjamin the Bad, and on October 17 he flopped to Blaine, saying: "In truth, we hold that Mr. Cleveland's disqualifications are so exceedingly grave and revolting that, as between the two men, Mr. Blaine should be preferred on the principle of choosing the lesser evil of the two." As a crank even Dana is not a success. He has ceased even to be amusing.

—A citizen of Augusta, Me., writes the Boston *Post*: "James G. Blaine uttered another falsehood at Flint, Michigan, on Friday last, when he stated that he had never voted for a candidate of the Know-Nothing party. He voted for Anson P. Morrill, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Maine in 1854."

—The Washington special to the Chicago *Times* says: "There are only four cities in Indiana large enough to have deputy marshals, but those cities will be liberally supplied, and it is intended to have the deputy marshals shoot a few Democrats early in the day, by way of preserving order and rendering the polls a little too exciting for timid persons whose political opinion could not secure for them the protection of the deputy marshals. The Republicans will have a good deal of money to spend in Indiana, and they will spend it"

—Mark Twain presided at the Independent meeting at Hartford on Monday, addressed by Carl Schurz, and made a characteristic address, in which he said that the stand he had taken as an Independent Republican was due not to any Democratic attacks upon Blaine, but wholly to what he had read against him in the past and at present in the columns of reputable Republican journals.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

ANDERS NAILED.

trong, Ringing and Emphatic Letter From

Cleveland, Denying Once and For all the Scandalous Stories

ilated by the Sleuth Hounds of the Press.

rivate Life in Buffalo and Public Life in Albany.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

YORK, October 22.—The Independ- publicans of Brooklyn held a r mass meeting to-night, at which sident of the famous Young Men's ican Club presided. Rev. Henry Beecher, who was the chief speaker, e following letter from Governor nd to Mrs. Beecher.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, N. Y., October 7, 1884.

AR MRS. BEECHER—Your letter, as you ll suppose, affected me deeply. What ay to one who writes so like my mother? so like my mother," but I do not alto- ean that, for she died in the belief that was true and noble, as she knew he was and kind. I am shocked and dumb by the clippings from a newspaper that me, because it purports to give what a ually knows, and not a mere report, ther four or five lies to which I have eard about my life in Albany. I have en in Albany a woman whom I have reason to suspect was in any way bad. know where any such woman lives in I have never been in any house in except the Executive Mansion, the e chamber, the Fort Orange Club ice at receptions given to me, and on, two other occasions, and the s of perhaps fifteen or twenty of the ens to dine, &c. Of course I have been There never was a man who has arder or more hours in a day. Almost me has been spent in the Executive and I hardly think there had been ghts in the year and nine months I d in Albany, unless I was out of town, e left my work earlier than midnight bed at the mansion.

s loss to know how it is that such ter- ked and utterly baseless lies can be in- The contemptible creatures who coin these things appear to think that the ich I have not denied, makes me de against any and all slanders. As to rd life in Buffalo, the manifestation ice and attachment which was tendered by all the citizens must be proof that ot lived a disgraceful life in that d as to my life in Albany, ents that tend to show that it has been laborious and perfectly correct are ut- in every shape untrue. I do not won- your good husband is perplexed. I think I desire his good opinion an any, and he is disposed me. I don't want him to think any g- than I deserve, nor to be deceived. manage to see him and tell him what rite? I shall be in New York Wed- nd Thursday morning, I suppose, week. Thursday afternoon and shall spend in Brooklyn. Having s much, it occurs to me that such a to you is unnecessary and unex- s the most I have ever written on the ferred to, and I beg you to forgive me d and touching letter has led me into priety. Sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

marked this letter "private." You fer that I at all doubted your proper

G. C.

IPORTANT CONFERENCE.

DRED LEADING OHIO DEMO- ATS MEET IN COLUMBUS.

ecial to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUS, O., October 22.—A confer- out one hundred and fifty lead- crats of Ohio was held in Gov. private office, in the Capitol this afternoon. Besides the ral and Executive Committees, present the Chairmen of the mmittees throughout the State, ides, John T. Follett, ex-Gov. Speaker A. D. Marsh, Leo V. Constantine, Senators Cable, Brinkerhoff, O'Neill and God- as J. Muivihill and many ote. Hon. George W. Geddes Chairman, and Hon. Henry etary. Ringing speeches were hairman Farrar, of the Execu- ittee; Judge Geddes, Congress- t and others. The actual busi- conference was then proceeded all newspaper men and other ad been excluded.

of a most encouraging character by the Chairmen of the County s, and the plan of the campaign Precisely what the plan is stated. It is obviously good at the seal of secrecy on the de- campaign as it will henceforth ed. It is sufficient to say that ost vigorous and unhampered ing of discouragement. After nce Chairman Barger stated r correspondent that the out- light of the reports made to ost hopeful. He was reasona- that Hamilton county, in the raudulent methods at the polls, ovember reverse her October give Cleveland a majority of to four thousand. He stated had just returned from here he found the Demo- ganization, in perfect nd promising good work next

ioga and Montgomery coun- ers are located the cities of d Dayton," he said, "I ex- Democratic gains in the ab- intimidation which disgraced lion. Republican victory in s at the late election is what e State by their narrow ma- ll appearances, everything is to a very different end. The ry of the State are Demo- returns clearly show, and connection with the very umstances under which the election will be held, that couragement and hope that speak for Cleveland."

DRICKS SPEAKS.

THOUSAND WORKING MEN IN CHICAGO.

October 22.—Hon. Thomas A. oke here to-night on invita- ade and Labor Unions. He lman this morning. At noon thousand workmen and resi- suburb and the neighboring nsington and Roseland as- ont of the hotel, and Gover- s addressed them briefly from This afternoon a committee Unions went to Pullman im into the city, arriving at ne of his arrival was not wn, consequently there was no demonstration at the depot. He entered a carriage with the committee and was driven to a hotel.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

About five thousand people assembled in the armory of Battery D in the evening to listen to Governer Hendricks. The hall was completely filled. The speaker was received with marked demonstrations of applause. When the noise subsided and after referring to his action in Congress in behalf of workingmen, he took up the question of civil service reform as exemplified in the Republican party. The Republicans had been in power for twenty years, and in the face of vigorous proscription declared in its last platform in behalf of reform in the civil service. What was meant by this? It meant impartiality in appointments, and fidelity in the service. It forbade the use of office to perpetuate power or secure private gain. The Republican party did not recognize these principles. In the recent election in Ohio the State was overrun with Federal officeholders, many of them not citizens of the State. With Federal officers who, instead of serving the Government were secretly plotting to continue themselves in power. Could a party be trusted which would conduct elections as they had been conducted in Cincinnati? The people demanded non-partisans at the polls. Instead of that a vast number of Republican partisans were sent there, armed, many of them unfit persons for the positions held by them. The result was riot and bloodshed. Could not Ohio conduct an election to right results without interference from officers from Washington. It was the duty of the Government to see that the laws were executed, but they were violated at Cincinnati. In view of the dignity and fairness which had characterized the present administration, the Democracy looked hopefully to him in the belief that he would not allow this wrong repeated. [Applause.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The speaker then took up the tariff question. He said that in the platform of the Republicans promise was made to correct the inequalities and excuses of the tariff. This admitted that the present taxation was unequal and unjust, because it levied in excess of the needs. The speaker said: "Nineteen years have elapsed since the civil war, yet the Republican party, confessing the inequality and injustice of its taxation at the end of that time, asks you to continue it in power, and promises to remedy these evils. Will you trust it?" ["No. No."] The Republicans were trying to make the people believe the Democracy if it secured power would inaugurate free trade. That statement was not true. The Democratic party was not in favor of free trade. It had always favored raising revenue for the Government by means of a tariff. What the party did claim was that the amount of tariff being collected should be reduced. The Democratic point was that the tariff should be reduced to the wants of the Government, economically administered. In support of this he had the words of no less high an authority than President Arthur. The Republican party were collecting eighty-five millions yearly above the needs of the government. The points in the Democratic tariff plank were:

First—Taxation must be limited to the needs of the Government, economically administered.

Second—Taxation must be for public purposes only.

Third—In changing the law care must be exercised not to injure the interests of the labor and capital invested.

Fourth—In levying taxes, articles of luxury must bear the highest rate and articles of necessity the lowest.

The speaker commented on these articles, one by one, and asked the assent of his audience to them, meeting with enthusiastic response in each instance.

CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

He next took up the navy plank in the Republican platform and said in demanding the strengthening of the navy to its former force it made a demand of itself. When the last Democratic Secretary of the Navy left the office, he left many vessels flying the American flag on the high seas. The Republicans had appropriated four hundred millions for the navy but no navy was the result. He then related the case of the seizure of the Austrian Koska and his subsequent release on demand of the Democratic Secretary. Marcy, who sent an American man-of-war to enforce the demand. He supposed this was the powerful position to which the Republican party demanded restoration. [Laughter.] When Grover Cleveland [applause] should become President of the United States he would appoint a Secretary of the Navy who would see to the restoration of the navy when Congress should make appropriations.

The speaker did not believe that the Democratic party made any mistake in nominating Grover Cleveland. He would not, however, press his opinion on his hearers, as they might think him partial. He would merely refer them to the large body of independent Republicans who believed him the best man for the place. [Applause.] He proceeded to urge the need of a change in the Government, and closed by urging all to go to the polls, and vote and see to it that none but honest votes be counted. [Long continued applause.]

Governor Hendricks was followed by Hon. Henry Watterson and others.

REVIEWING A PARADE.

After the meeting Governor Hendricks proceeded to the Iroquois Club House, from the balcony of which he spoke a few words to a great crowd of people blocking the street for a considerable distance each way. He was followed by several other speakers briefly, and then reviewed the procession of the Cook county Democracy and Cleveland and Hendricks marching clubs, with about 10,000 in line. At the conclusion of this, he drove to the armory of the First Regiment Cavalry, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the young Democracy, and at 11:30 addressed to them a few words on Democratic principles.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

THE MAJORITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS AT THE LATE ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, October 22.—Following are the majorities in the several Congressional districts at last week's election:

First district, Benjamin Butterworth, Republican, majority, 1,665; Second, Charles E. Brown, Republican, majority, 2,094; Third, James F. Campbell, Democrat, majority, 412; Fourth, C. M. Anderson, Democrat, majority, 310; Fifth, Benjamin Lefevre, Democrat, majority, 3,122; Sixth, W. D. Hill, Democrat, majority, 3,531; Seventh, George E. Seney, Democrat, majority, 4,066; Eighth, John Little, Republican, majority, 7,518; Ninth, W. C. Cooper, Republican, majority, 1,830; Tenth, Jacob Romeis, Republican majority, 229; Eleventh, W. W. Elsbury, Democrat, majority, 4,016; Twelfth, A. C. Thompson, Republican, majority, 2,304; Thirteenth, J. H. Outhwaite, Democrat, majority, 4,829; Fourteenth, C. C. Gresvener, Republican, majority, 5,144; Fifteenth, B. Wilkins, Democrat, majority, 3,318; Sixteenth, Geo. W. Geddes, Democrat, majority, 724; Seventeenth, A. S. Warner, Democrat, majority, 217; Eighteenth, J. H. Taylor, Republican, majority, 5,153; Nineteenth, E. R. Taylor, Republican, majority, 3,998; Twentieth, Wm. McKinley, Republican, majority, 2,05-; Twenty-first, M. A. Foran, Democrat, majority, 1,270; total Republican majority, 43,519; Democratic majority, 24,146; Republican majority net, 19,370.

The Democrats of New Castle will have a torchlight procession on Wednesday evening next. Marching clubs will attend from Sharon, Mercer, Sharpsville, Butler, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester, Beaver, Youngstown, Petersburg, New Middletown, East Palestine and other cities and towns in the neighborhood.

NO FUSION.

The Attempt to Unite the Minority Parties a Failure.

Butler's Bargain With Blaine Fully Exposed.

"The effort to bring about a fusion of the Democrats and Labor people of this State will not be consummated," said one of the leading Democrats of the State last night to a POST reporter. "That is, I believe the attempt has fallen through." The talk about fusion" he continued, "had its origin in this city, and was the theme of honest discussion between labor men and Democrats. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Breen, on behalf of the Labor party, agreed that their party should have representation on the electoral ticket based on Mason's vote of 1878, and that the number of electors should not exceed seven or eight. This number was entirely too high, but that point was waved by the Democrats until the proportion could be definitely settled by conference and calculation. Messrs. Duff and Swan, electors from this county, were willing to make any sacrifice demanded by the Democrats, and so were a number of other electors from outside counties. When it was found that the Democrats favored the idea and were making provision for fusion, the date of the Labor Convention, at Bellefonte, was changed from September 15 to September 30, and when it did convene, Messrs. Breen, Armstrong and other men who favored fusion with the Democrats, found themselves in a minority.

"Mr. Brumm, of Schuylkill county, bitterly opposed the fusion. He fought the idea at every stage and angle, and only yielded when he knew that the Democrats would not consider the proposition to withdraw fifteen Democratic electors and substitute fifteen Butler men. Brumm was sent there by his master, Blaine, and there was a distinct understanding between Blaine, Brumm and Butler that there must be no fusion in Pennsylvania, but that the laboring people who wanted to vote for Butler must not get the idea that Butler did not want a fusion, as that would reveal the whole scheme. Blaine knew very well, and so did his protege, Brumm, that a demand for fifteen electors would be rejected, and they could then say that the Democrats rejected the overtures, and thus delude the rank and file of the Labor party.

"Butler," continued the speaker, "is only a tail to the Blaine kite, and it is only in States he cannot control the labor vote that fusion between the Labor party and the Democrats has been effected."

"Take Michigan, for instance. The Democrats and Greenbacks fused and elected their candidate for Governor there and the fusion this year grows out of their former success and General Butler had no more to do with it than the Prime Minister of England. Butler does not want fusion when that would endanger Mr. Blaine's success, and every move that he has made has been in the interest of the Republican party. He is angry and jealous, and is making a second desperate effort to break up the Democratic party. If you take to-day's *Commercial Gazette* you will find an interview with him in which he says that Blaine will carry New York, and could be elected without it. He posed before the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, as the self-styled representative of 1,500,000 workingmen, and because the convention ignored him, he has made up his mind to pull down the temple and bury the Gentiles.

"Look at Ohio. There is an unvarying Greenback vote of about a thousand, and Mr. Butler made arrangements to make a certain number of speeches, and now when he feels that the vote of the State is secure for Blaine, he cancels his engagements and turns his attention to States that are likely to be carried for Cleveland. I think," continued the gentleman, "that Butler is a first class demagogue and that Parson's has his measure correctly."

"What do you put the Butler's vote at?"

"That depends altogether on how many people in the State are foolish enough to throw their vote away. Mr. Armstrong, who is an honest supporter of labor and labor interests, got but twenty-three thousand and I would not like to put Butler's vote at anything like that. Butler has never been identified with labor movements of any kind and the laboring men of the country owe him nothing but contempt. Remember," concluded the speaker, "I confine the charges made to Butler, Blaine and Brumm, and to them alone. The Labor party and its adherents, as a rule, wanted a fusion so as to make their power felt, and Messrs. Breen, Armstrong and others in the State felt as the Democrats did, that fusion made it impossible for Blaine to get the electoral vote of this State, and the only way by which the Labor vote of the State could be emphasized."

"TOO LATE! TOO LATE!"

MONEY WILL NOT SAVE THE STORM TOSSED VESSEL.

"Money! money or we perish!" is the agonizing exclamation which comes from the officers in charge of the now fairly sunken Republican ship, from the captain down to the deck hand. There is a hurricane at sea and the weather-beaten, storm-tossed vessel must have bullion for ballast before she dare face the November tidal wave. The breakers are gathering thick and fast, and the bleak, jagged rocks of desolation, which are plainly visible, tell of nothing but despair to the ancient mariners of the grand old party. The financial well, although it proved a spouter during the early part of the campaign, is well nigh drained. Money must be had to sew up the sails of corruption, which have been torn in twain by the dawning on the people of a pure and honest government.

As a final resort, the G. O. P. in this neck-of-the-woods has determined to start what is to be known as "a dollar fund," which shows the extremity to which the ringsters have been reduced. Whether the scheme originated with the gentleman fresh from the Yellowstone region, or the recently appointed collector of the County Executive Committee, is not definitely known, but the general impression is that it is the joint production of both their brains. The genial, unassuming County Chairman, it is understood, pronounced the scheme better than any which has yet been hatched at headquarters, and hastened Clerk von Bonnhorst to the printers for one thousand circulars as soon as it was mentioned to him. These were mailed in wholesale quantities yesterday, and it is probable every mill owner and manufacturer in the city and county had the pleasure of reading the designing document before he sat down to supper. The circulars are put up in plain envelopes bearing the suggestive inscription "personal" at the left hand corner. Accompanying the circular, which explains the pressing necessity for funds, is a contribution sheet marked "Dollar Fund." These sheets will be placed in the hands of the heads of departments throughout the various mills. Their duty, acting under instructions, of course, will be to hand the sheet to every man working under them. Nothing less than a dollar will be received, but in the case of laborers working anywhere from 98 cents to $1 25 two or three may club together.

"I think it's an outrage," said a well known workman employed at Bennett's mill to a POST reporter yesterday. "This dollar fund," he continued, "makes it obligatory on us to contribute to the Republican campaign fund whether we are Democrats, Greenbackers or Prohibitionists I'll venture to say more money will be raised in this way than any that has previously been attempted. Every person connected with mills will contribute, no matter what their feelings may be. They are afraid of being discharged if they don't, and history shows that their fears are well grounded. Instead of a dollar fund it should be christened a bulldozing fund. It is a shame that our poor, hard working men should be bled by a parcel of unscrupulous, designing political tricksters. I think it is also a shame that our manufacturers should allow themselves to be made tools for the County Republican Executive Committee. The bulldozing has commenced and there is no telling where it will end. I was just reading about the action of Harper & Co., of Newport, a firm for which I worked several years. They shut down their extensive iron works a few days before the Ohio election, presumably for a lack of orders. A friend of mine wrote me to-day regarding the matter. He says the mill was closed down for political effect at the instance of Republican ringleaders."

"Do you think this was the case?"

"I am certain of it. The mill was started immediately after the result in Ohio was made known. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh are concocting similar schemes to-day. They take occasion frequently to inform their employes that if Cleveland is elected they will be reduced to half their present wages. Such bulldozing as that don't go with an intelligent workingman.

OIL BADLY NEEDED

THE STALWART WATERS SEVERELY TROUBLED.

A serious break is now threatened in the Stalwart camp. A POST reporter ran afoul of a dissatisfied Stalwart yesterday, who freely unbosomed himself. He said: "Chris. Magee is using all his energies to elect all the Legislative candidates, in order that Cameron may have a solid delegation to the next Legislature. Why should we break our necks for Cameron? What has he done for us? Outside of Billy McCleary we have not got a single Federal appointment in this county. Cameron sent to Beaver to make Rutan United States Marshal, and Praying Johnny Dravo Collector of this port. W. A. Stone, of Tioga county, displaced the Stalwart Harry McCormick as United States Attorney in this district. Colonel S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong county, was named as the Collector for the Twenty-third district. Cameron sent his pet Spease, from Dauphin county, to supersede Camp as Special Agent of the Postoffice Department. When Spease landed in the city he was disposed to pull with McCleary and the boys, but he has gotten too big for his clothes and has created a row with Bill Coates. These two great men could not domicile under the same roof. Coates is out of a job. He is too good a fellow to be treated in this manner by a carpet bagger from Dauphin county."

"What was the trouble between Coates and Speese?"

"Coates is a bright, active, vigorous fellow, and he worked up infractions of the United States laws against several parties. He regarded his oath of office so strongly that he interfered with several of the Cameronian postoffice officials, and was likely to place them within the shadow of the Penitentiary. This did not suit the powers that be, and Coates was commanded to halt, which he refused to do. Besides he never received proper credit for the clever capture of several postoffice crooks. Spease on all occasions took the credit to himself. This riled Coates, and they began to clash, so that Coates found out the best thing for him to do was to resign, as he knew that Cameron was behind Spease, and he could not procure his removal. The boys are also becoming dissatisfied with a little coterie who surround Chris. Magee. They say it is almost impossible to speak to him any more. So tight does this little knot of people hold on to him. There is Billy Flinn," continued the speaker; "he is always in the shadow of Chris, so much so that people claim he has a collar on him. There are a few others who are constantly barking in the sunshine of his favor, and this is creating a great jealousy among the boys.

"Wash Moore out in the Seventeenth ward, is trading off his colleagues in the Legislative district in order to run ahead in his ward. Lafferty is being sacrificed to run Wash ahead. The barrel is on tap at the Postoffice for George Richards. A special effort is being made for him. The Third Legislative district was the only district in the county in which Fetterman paid taxes. Richards has a barrel on tap at Tayler's, the tobacconist, and also at Postmaster McCleary's office. The head has been knocked in and all the boys can have a pull at it if they call at these places. The word has gone forth that Richards must be elected. What is the use of our breaking our necks to elect members of the Legislature when Cameron goes to the 'rural districts' for old followers to fill the offices? What good are Rutan and Dravo to get delegates? When did District Attorney Stone carry a district? What use was Collector Jackson last spring during the Blaine boom? I say, let the members of the Legislature look out for themselves.

"What use will General Negley be in Congress. The Stalwart, Forbes Holton, of New Castle, promises to ventilate the General before the close of the campaign so all is not so lovely in the Stalwart camp as it appears. We are very much divided and dissatisfied at a few running things to suit themselves, and I say emphatically there will be more trouble before the election."

SATURDAY'S PARADE.

THE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR THE EVENT.

The South Side Democrats are preparing for their big demonstration on Saturday night. They have erected a large stand for speakers at Twenty-second and Carson streets, and have engaged the services of the Church calcium light, so as to give the processionists a good, clear view of Carson street and to relieve the neighborhood of the darkness peculiar to the South Side when the establishments over there are not in operation. The residents of Carson, Jane and Sarah streets are making extensive arrangements for decorating and a continuous line of variegated lights will greet the clubs which turn out under the Marshalship of Bernard Krugh, Sr. Mr. Krugh is one of the oldest and best known Germans of the South Side, and the people over there are determined to give the old gentleman a proof of their friendship on Saturday night. Not less than 4,500 men will be in line with torches, and a large delegation on horseback. Clubs from Little Washington, Turtle Creek, Homestead, Braddock, Rochester, McKeesport and other points, have telegraphed Chief Mooshal Krugh for places in the line, and provision has been made for them. It is said that Mr. Hopkins will increase his vote on the South Side fully five hundred. Keep the fires burning, boys.

FUN AT FORT WAYNE,

Where the Blaine Hippodrome and Democratic Masses Collided.

The Plumed Knight Loses His Temper and Gets Ugly.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)

The jingo excursion company arrived in the city Monday at 4 P. M. Mr Blaine was taken from his car about one mile from the depot and seated in a carriage. A procession was then formed and the Maine man escorted to the Aveline House by three thousand people. His appearance in the street was greeted with little applause, but the Democracy were equal to the emergency and stifled the efforts of the Republicans with

PROLONGED CHEERS

for Cleveland and Hendricks. Up to this time Mr. Blaine had "worn a face like a benediction," but the Democratic yells knocked all the magnetism out of him, and he sulked and pouted, waving his hand to the crowd as if invoking them to shut up and give him a little rest. But the Democrats did not weaken a particle, and seemed to realize the fact that this was their day to howl. Mr. Blaine next spied a mass of Democrats in the court house yard, which was crowded to the very fence. Hermann Lieb, of Chicago, was delivering a speech, and the jingo candidate brightened up, supposing the meeting was intended for him. When, however, the Democrats raised another yell or two Blaine discovered his mistake, and was taken in a hack to Library Hall, where he made his now well-known pumpkin-show address, after which he was removed to the residence of his relative, Hon. Jesse L. Williams, where, after supper, he held an informal reception. In the evening Mr. Blaine, with much effort, was prevailed upon by local politicians to condescend to review the procession. Taking his position on the Aveline House balcony the marching clubs passed before him. It was evident that there was too much Democracy in the air to suit him, and it is understood that he told the leading Republicans of the county that it was, in his opinion,

NECESSARY TO DO SOME GOOD WORK

between this and election day or the Republicans would be the worst of it.

During the afternoon and evening the Democrats were annoyed by numerous United States Marshals of the Republican procession, who took upon themselves the duties of policemen and did their best to keep the Democrats off the street. One of these worthies, a lawyer named Robert Stratton, of this city, became enraged at Patrick Ryan, the city wood measurer, because Ryan would cheer for Cleveland and refused to be silenced. Stratton first raised his riding whip in a threatening manner and followed it up by producing a pistol.

The Republican day demonstration was addressed by Mr. Blaine and at night by an Irish tail-twister who gives the name of Hipple. The Republicans are sore at heart. The fact that Mr. Blaine was manifestly displeased only serves to increase their discomfiture.

The Democrats had the largest procession ever seen in this city. Campaign clubs were present from all the towns in this immediate neighborhood. The procession was not composed of "kids" either. Every man in line was a voter, and they gave this city such an awakening as it has not had in years. There were bands innumerable in the procession and hundreds of transparencies bearing inscriptions anything but pleasant to the Republicans. The line must have been five miles long, and it marched through the principal streets of the city until midnight.

It would be an impossibility to give any idea of the crowd here, but it is safe to say that there were fifty thousand strangers in the city to-night. A man standing on the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets to-night counted the Blaine and Cleveland badges worn by those who passed by for a few minutes. The total gave Cleveland 152, while Blaine's friends only mustered 98.

The crowd offered great inducements to the gang of pickpockets who have followed the Blaine party throughout the Western States. Inquiries at police headquarters reveal the fact that a dozen people have reported as being robbed. It is understood that the crooked mob will follow the Blaine combination to Indianapolis, Evansville, Lafayette, and Springfield. One of their number said to-night that they had already reaped a rich harvest and hoped to do better during the remainder of the week.

BLAINE A KNOW-NOTHING.

The Evidence of His Newspaper Files of Know-Nothing Times

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

If James G. Blaine did not want all foreigners disfranchised in 1856, how did it happen that the *Kennebec Journal*, the only organ of the Native American Know-Nothing party in Maine that year, contained his name as one of the editors, advocating Millard Fillmore, the Native American candidate for President, on the very significant platform of the party—"Put none on Guard but Native Americans?"

The Democratic party has been, is now, and ever will be the only political party on which foreigners of all nationalities can rely in time of need. It would be the grossest ingratitude therefore in Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Welshmen, Scotchmen and other naturalized foreigners to vote against the candidate of the Democratic party for President, Grover Cleveland, who would stand by them as President even to a declaration of war, against any nation that would undertake to deprive a single man of them of any rights of a citizen of the United States.

AN ORIGAN.

—We have been furnished with a *fac simile* of the editorial column of the *Kennebec Journal* of August 12, 1856. Here it is:

THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, AUGUST 12, 1856.

JAS. G. BLAINE & JAS. BAXTER, Editors.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONALDSON,
Of Tennessee.

"Put None but Americans on Guard."

Blaine will deny that he was the editor, no doubt, and, if necessary, swear that he never lived in Augusta. He should have "burned" the files.

Information Wanted.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

I notice in Sunday papers that a certain letter carrier has been shot at Cincinnati for repeating. It is reported that the colored carrier that delivers from Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth street is the person. Having noticed that the party has not been on duty for about two weeks I concluded that he is the person referred to. Can you inform me?

G. C.

THE DREAM REAL.

How the Killing of Jacob Klink was Discovered.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., October 20.—This morning the dead body of Jacob Klink was found in the mountains, about five miles up the Youghiogheny river from this place, under circumstances that are, to say the least, very peculiar. Last Thursday Rice Orbin, a young man living with his parents at Broadford, a place two miles north of here, was out hunting in the locality indicated. This morning when he entered the breakfast room he disclosed that he had dreamed of having shot a man while hunting on the day named. He described his victim vividly, and seemed impressed with the vision. His parents laughed it to scorn, but young Orbin came to town and persuaded a relative here by the name of Jones to accompany him to the scene of the shooting as portrayed in his dream. Reaching the spot where he had fired his last load at a squirrel, they traced the line of the bullet as near as they could imagine its course, and 250 yards up the mountain side, behind a dense growth of laurel so thick as to completely hide everything from view, they found the cold, stiff body of Klink, lying face downward among the leaves. He had been standing with his back to the fatal marksman and the leaden messenger of death had entered the base of his skull, traversed the seat of life, and came out of the forehead as the unfortunate victim fell to the earth a corpse. The horrified discoverers hastened back to town and laid the story before Justice Richard Campbell, who empaneled a jury of inquest, visited the scene, and brought back the corpse. On the body was found $5 57 in cash, but it is said that he had been in town a few days before and drawn a considerable sum of money from the bank here. The inquest was adjourned over till to-morrow morning. The strange tragedy is the sole topic of conversation this evening. In spite of the story of young Orbin, and the testimony of his neighbors that he did not seem anywise disturbed in spirit until this morning, the general opinion seems to be that he shot Klink accidentally, and, through foolish fear, withheld the information. Klink was an ex-soldier, forty-five years of age and a bachelor. Orbin is about twenty-two and has always borne an excellent character.

A SON OF EDWARD EVERETT

Who Reviews Blaine's Disreputable and Cowardly Foreign Policy.

One of the great speeches of the campaign was that recently made in Massachusetts by Dr. William Everett, a son of the distinguished scholar and orator, Edward Everett. Dr. Everett has always been a Republican, but he is earnest in his opposition to Blaine, and states the reasons for his course with rare clearness and force. His analysis of the boasted foreign policy of the magnetic candidate presents that compound of knavery and quackery in its true colors:

"How did Mr. Blaine administer the department of State? For here alone can we judge of his qualifications for high executive office; and we are told he is needed to give us a brilliant American policy, and enable the United States to assume a true position in the world. And when did the United States fail to assume the true, exalted, American position? In what administration, under what secretary, I beg to know, has our foreign policy been anything but American? What secretary has truckled or cowered when American honor has been at stake? Run over the list of secretaries of State—a noble one it is—and ask when we felt ashamed of the dispatches sent from Washington. Did Jefferson, our first secretary, lower us? Or Pickering, or Marshall, or Madison, or Monroe, or Adams, or Clay, or Livingston, or Forsyth, or Webster, or Calhoun, or Clayton, or Everett, or Marcy, or Buchanan, or Seward, or Fish, or Evarts? Has England, or France, or Austria, or Spain, or Russia, or Mexico, found us silent or fawning when spoliations, or boundaries, or fisheries, or personal rights were at stake? Martin Van Buren stooped to court the Government of England, and the Senate, under the lead of Clay and Webster, inflicted a scathing punishment. There was nothing whatever needed to maintain an American policy and national honor but that Mr. Blaine should follow in his predecessor's steps. And what did he do? He succeeded, in a few short months, in picking a petty quarrel with half a dozen of the most respectable foreign representatives; he sent Mr. Lowell high-sounding and vague instructions on the tenderest point of national honor, and then left him to work out the anxious and thankless details, without effecting one thing, either to maintain good feeling with England or to defend our own citizens. He showed the most astounding ignorance of our treaty obligations. He tried to hinder the pacification of Peru, as she was bleeding, under the sword of Chili, until a private claim of the most doubtful value could be thrust into the treaty, and he sent to represent us in South America men whose worthlessness was too barefaced for even a United States army coat to hide. And all through his term of office there was just that fussy self-assertion which might make a hot-headed, warm-hearted Celt believe he was going to make war, but which would alternately disgust and amuse cool diplomatists without frightening them one bit; in two words, Mr. Blaine's career as Secretary of State was bluster and fluster."

—A physician of Brighton, England, having failed to get any practice whatever, announced that tight-lacing was positively beneficial to middle-aged ladies. He has now more practice than he knows what to do with.

OCTOBER.

CARL SPENCER.

The solemn fires are lit again
Upon the mountain's altar places;
They rise above the kneeling plain,
And front us with unchanging faces.
The holy time of all the year
In silent worship there is flowing:
The autumn festival is near,
The bright, October days are going.

And but that every year doth hold
Its summer by a winter darted,
And every fiery autumn fold
A death beneath it, frosty hearted,
Too perfect were these crowning days—
So rich the ebbing life is flowing;
Each dying is a sunset blaze,
The bright October days are going.

Their tokens shine along the steep
Where every breeze is shaking splendor;
And where the sunshine lies asleep
On leaves with valley-shadow tender.
Into October's vintage cup
The last and richest wine is flowing;
And while the draught is brimming up
The bright autumn days are going.

And in his royal robe and crown
The year awaits the spoiler hasting;
And scarce will lay his glory down
Before the foe whose touch is blasting
Too few the golden days, alas!
So much with them is outward flowing:
They take the sunshine as they pass—
These bright, October days are going.

—*From the American Garden.*

BLAINE'S BEAR FRIENDS.

he Price Warren Fisher Has Paid for His Exposures.

The Plumed Knight Dips in Whisky —Mulligan Holds Letters and Will Fight.

(Special to the Chicago Daily News.)

BOSTON, MASS., October 20.—Whoever thinks Mulligan and Fisher have fired the last shot in their fusilade of letters against James G. Blaine knows little of the length and variety of the business transaction in which they were jointly interested. If the matter were in the control of Mr. Fisher it is doubtful if the public would be further taken into Mr. Blaine's confidence through his private correspondence. Ever since it became known that further revelations were to be made concerning Blaine's dealings with Fisher and the Boston capitalists, Mr. Fisher has been subjected to every kind of pressure to secure their suppression.

With Mr. Mulligan the conditions are entirely different. He has no large circle of influential Republican friends to subject him to social ostracism for anything he may do to injure Blaine's canvass. He holds back certain letters to-day, as he wished to hold them back from Mr. Blaine in 1876, to protect himself and corroborate his statements should any one have the temerity to assail either. His is a nature which cannot be coaxed and cajoled, but which will resent attack with all the fierceness of a baited badger.

There is one letter known to be in the possession of Mr. Mulligan from Blaine which if published would give the opponents of the Maine statesman a fresh line of attack upon him. One of the Stanwoods was in the whisky business in Boston. Mulligan was its bookkeeper and confidential clerk. In fact, Mulligan was the brains of the concern. Some twelve years ago, when Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives, he saw a channel in which an investment in whisky might be useful to him. He cast an anchor to windward in the business of his wife's relative to the amount of $50,000 or thereabout. Then came on the scandal about whisky in Congress, and Mr. Blaine, fearing detection, made haste to cover his tracks by writing a letter to Mulligan substantially to this effect:

WASHINGTON, D. C., —*My Dear Jim:* It now looks as if there was to be a genuine investigation into whisky matters by Congress. It would not be well for a Congressman to be found holding an interest. Will you, therefore, close out my account on the books and I will settle with Stanwood privately? Yours hastily,

J. G. B.

This is the substance of one of the many letters written by Mr. Blaine to "My Dear Jim," whom he once held in almost as high regard as his "Dear Friend Fisher."

Mr. Mulligan is a methodical person, and is not likely to have destroyed any of the confidential epistles received from his distinguished correspondent.

Mulligan is waiting for some of the Blaine organs to stir him up with a pointed stick before giving any more letters to the public. Perhaps they have learned that the more that this arsenal of campaign shot is left alone the better it is for Blaine.

ATTEMPTING LOGAN'S LIFE

Efforts to Wreck the Train Which Bore Him to Peoria Yesterday.

PEORIA, ILL., October 22.—The demonstration in honor of General Logan to-day was large and imposing. He was met at Galesburg by a reception committee numbering over one hundred from various organizations and escorted here. At a point one mile west of Knoxville a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the train conveying the party. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and upon rounding a curve the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track. He put on the brakes immediately, but did not succeed in bringing the train to a stand until the engine had run over two of the four ties which had been laid across the rails. News of the diabolical attempt on the life of General Logan and escort spread rapidly and aroused most intense indignation.

THE OPERATORS GIVE IN.

The Labelle Nail Mill at Wheeling Resumes Operations.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., October 22.—This morning the nailers employed at the Labelle mill met at Arbenza Hall, and decided to accept the proposition from the managers and resume work. The managers decided to start at once, and by 3 o'clock this afternoon the heating furnaces were in full blast, and the work of rolling the first steel ever rolled in this mill was commenced. The conditions upon which the nailers returned to work are these: First, they are to receive from the company the amounts deducted for breakages from June 1 to date. Second, the nailers are not to be held responsible for any breakages in the future, except said breakage is due to negligence.

This agreement will not necessarily affect the other mills, but it is probable the precedent set by the Labelle men will be imitated by the other strikers.

CATARRH!
Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, $1.
ASK FOR
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel Am. Pine, Cn. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston.

New Life for shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles and weakened Organs. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, nervousness and debility. A perfect Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly medicinal Plaster for 25c. all druggists.

Protection. such protection against cattle and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard prom

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Craze of British Fashions Affecting People With More Money Than Brains.

The Dude Reviving Brutalities and Cruelties of the Roman Arena.

The Troubles of the Aesthetic Dresser with Wealth and Fashion.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 17.—Fifty of our very pretentious residents were grouped on a slope of green sward. They were from several of the top circles of metropolitan society. They were men and women mostly youthful, and altogether fashionable. They were garbed in the manner of latest approval, and their politeness of behavior had, in some instances, that affectation of London usage which has been so greatly ridiculed in this country. The chief male exponent of this particular idiocy wore a fawn-colored overcoat which fitted his waist so tenderly as to suggest the possibility of underlying corsets, high silk hat with a preposterously exaggerated curl to its brim, and trousers so pronounced in their black and white checks as to look as though he had wrapped his legs in checkerboards. The girl who most exemplified the same British imitativeness was far more presentable than he, or she was pretty to begin with, and so essentially delicate in physique that the unfinishness of her Newmarket coat, Derby hat and stand-up linen collar did not unsex her. Indeed, the party as a whole was handsome, refined, and made a fine picture as care easily posed in seated, standing and reclining attitudes on the steep hillside grass. I emphasize this quality of culture because of the singular fact that they were here to see a boy killed for their diversion. I am not joking, as you will see when I have explained the circumstances. The

JEROME PARK RACE COURSE

is shaped like no other in the world. Instead of being a symmetrical ellipse, the side opposite the grand stand is brought almost over on the other; and in this deep indentation, on a little hill, is the club-house, to which only members and their guests are admitted. On the sloping lawn the four-in-hand drags are displayed, while the sons and daughters of fashion lounge on the grass or the piazzas, or eat and drink in the restaurant between races. These exhibits of wealth and exclusiveness are a part of the show which the crowds in the stand and quarter stretch across the way are permitted to gaze upon during the intervals of the racing.

"Come along, Maria," said a girl on the veranda of the club house to her companion, thus inviting her to join those who were going to compose the group which I have described.

"What are they doing?" was the response.

"They're going over there so as to get a view of the turn where the accident happened the other day."

Ordinary race tracks have four sharp curves or corners, but Jerome has eight, owing to its irregular plan, and their arrangement is such that the horses cross the course twice in a mile, because for a distance of a quarter of a mile what is otherwise the inner side of the track becomes the outer side. This confuses and jumbles the relation of the racers with one another, often turns leaders into followers, and compels especial care on the part of the jockeys to avoid disaster. The point of severest danger is cut off from the sight of the grand stand spectators by the hill on which the club house stands, and the privilege few were bound to place themselves were they could see whatever should happen there. Two horses had been killed since the opening of the present racing, and a jockey had been crippled for life, and it was somewhat confidently expected that this afternoon would bring a fatal episode.

"They're bound to have a smash-up," said one expert. "There are eight horses in the handicap race. One is Richard L., a colt that his rider, a little boy named Rivers, can't begin to hold, and there's Topsey with the most reckless of all the jockeys, Garrison, on her back. O, we'll have some fun to-day, sure."

So it was quite understandingly to get a view of a casualty that the fifty fashionables betook themselves to a certain spot. They were rewarded. Scarcely less successful was ever a Roman arena combat, with its sacrifice of life, than this horserace. The mishap occurred, according to expectation. Four horses and their riders came into terribly violent collision exactly as foreseen through the riskiness of Garrison, and the inability of Rivers. The eight animals were thrown into a mass, out of which one was extricated unhurt. One of the horses was killed outright, and Fahey, rider of Lucky B., the property of Lucky Baldwin, was carried away to die in agony. As for the ultra-fashionable spectators, they had achieved a sight which the multitude had missed, and I presume that was a satisfaction which alleviated the shock to their tender sensibilities.

THE QUALITY OF EXCLUSVENESS,

by the way, is considered highly desirable by our wealthy belles. I found this out in talking with the foremost dressmaker in town—a woman who holds about the same relationship to the adornment of her sex here that Worth does to Parisian femininity. "You are doubtless laboring under the delusion that one fashionable lady wishes to wear the same that other fashionable ladies do," she said. "It is true, of course, that the outlines of fashion are fixed, season by season, but within those limitations the aesthetic, really artistic dresser aims to be individual and peculiar. Only by that method can she distinguish herself from the common herd of expensively clothed persons. I have customers who don't care a rap for a costume unless some, if not all, of the materials are not duplicated in New York. I make a trip to Europe twice a year in quest of novel and scarce fabrics, picking them up with as much care and trouble as the seeker after pictures for a critical market.

visit manufacturers in several of the continental countries, and especially I ransack the oriental bazars, since the rage for eastern stuffs set in. Besides, there are makers of cloths who produce only a limited amount of certain patterns, just as certain books and engravings are made rare by the destruction of the plates. One German concern will guarantee to an American buyer of a stipulated quantity of goods that no more of the same sort shall come to this country. The purchaser then divides her lot with a dressmaker in each of four or five of our widely separated cities, and is thus prepared to say to the buyer of her own portion that it shall be unique to her so far as New York is concerned. It may be that the article is originally of comparatively small cost, but the wearer, all the same, has to pay right royally for the exclusive franchise. I have patrons, too, who make me promise that the styles of the garments which I devise for them shall not be repeated exactly. This feature of American toilets has lately become very marked, and seems to be regarded as a proof of culture in those who insist upon it.

THE CANARY CABS AND HANSOMS.

The thing which has rolled into sudden fashionable favor in New York is the yellow cab. Its color is its emblem of cheapness. Formerly, the user of a hack paid a dollar for a ride, no matter how short it might be, and the cost was more unless he carefully quarrel with the driver about overcharging. The consequence was that annoyance and expensiveness were both involved in employing public carriages. Twenty-five one-horse cabs, shaped like the usual vehicle, but painted yellow as to the running gear and lower panels, were put in the streets as an experiment, at the exact rate of twenty-five cents per mile for one or two persons, or a dollar an hour. The result was for a week or two no doubt. They got the name of "canaries," inevitably, and they at once ran against the American distaste for any economy which showed or itself so glaringly. While the decision was trembling in the balance, a stockholder in the company advised the sending out of some facsimilies of the London hansoms, which are like a two-wheeled top buggy, hung low, and with a driver's seat high at the rear, while the front is formed of glass doors which may be left open or closed.

"No, no," said the manager, "that would be foolish. If we fail, we can paint our yellow cabs black and sell them at market prices but the peculiar hansoms would be a property for any other purpose."

"You don't see my point," the other urged. "The Anglo-maniacs are as numerous as ever. The anons will strike them as truly English. They will rush for the new vehicles. That will set a valuable example in the use of carriages. Put on the hansoms, paint them yellow, and our venture will be assured."

His counsel prevailed. Six hansoms were ordered from London by cable, and in less than ten days were on our streets. The device worked to a charm. They were so assiduously hired by the dandies that Bergh had to interfere on behalf of the overworked horses, and double the old rates of fare might readily have been obtained. The canaries are now so numerous that Broadway is profusely yellowed by them, and the exortionate hackman is a robber of the past. It is obvious, however, that the yellow carriages are not considered suitable for funerals or weddings, their color being too gay for the former and too suggestive of economy for the latter. The parsimonious bridegroom who contracted for ten vehicles, at a price which delighted him by its cheapness, was correspondingly dismayed on seeing a row of the cheap cabs, like a section of rainbow, drawn up in front of his heiress-bride's house.

DIGNITY AT A DOLLAR AN HOUR.

Improper pride? Well, the President of United States sets the example. He has been staying for a week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was going one morning, to breakfast in Central Park. It was early, and his old friend Surrogate Rollins had called by appoinment to take the ride and meal with him. There used to be a locally famous estaurant in the park, occupying what had before the city's acquirement of the site been a Roman Catholic nunnery. The chapel became a gorgeous barroom, with a bar where an altar had been, the schoolroom was turned into a dining room, while tables set for gormandizing where desks of tudiousness had stood, and the bedrooms of vowed celibacy were profaned by the sensuousness of private wine-drinking. This was for years the favorite gathering place of such city politicians as were prosperous enough to drive fast horses and eat costly dinners. In the days when Arthur was the New York manager for his party, he was a frequenter of Mount St. Vincent, as the resort continued to be called after its diversion from holy uses. The building was burned several years ago, and a new one has lately been completed. It was to this that the President and his comrade proposed to go for breakfast. His servant, Aleck, was sent to the street to order a cab. He thoughtlessly brought a yellow one to the door of the hotel. Arthur's eyes fell on the hue of cheapness, and an angry cloud swept over his brow.

"Send that back away, and bring a black one," he said.

And so we have the decision of our Chief Magistrate that dignity should not ride at a dollar an hour.

A CURIOUS QUESTION IN POLITICS

It is difficult to get into the second column of a letter without becoming political; but I can at least be unpartisan in describing an episode of the campaign in this city. I never go through the Bowery at night, and come across the entrance to a cellar concert hall, with its blaze of a light coming up as from internal fire through a hole in the ground, without instinctively likening it to the mouth of the bottomless pit of perdition. On the latest occasion the idea was additionally impressed upon me by the diabolical noises which were being made underneath. There was the usual fiddling by main strength, as though the heartstrings of a lost soul were being scraped with a hot bow; there were shrieks of despair from a cornet; there was all the pandemonium which an athletic man can produce by banging a piano; but above these common sounds rose the yells and commotion of a fight. I descended to this lively section of the lower regions. The time was past midnight, which is the same as saying that the occupants of the hall were drunk—except those who had remained sober for business purposes. The era of revived pugilism has affected this class of resorts in New York, and few of them are now without the facilities for fistic encounters. A low platform at the rear end of the long hall was roped and staked in ring fashion, and on it, instead of two men with their fists muffled in thick gloves, were two young women, bare as to hands and nearly so in other respects. They were in a genuinely furious encounter, in accordance with those unwritten rules of pugilism which permit the fighters, if feminine, to bite, scratch and hug. They which were pulled apart as quickly as it could be done, but not before they had made each other hideous by tinging mixing blood with the paint already on their faces.

"We don't allow no sluggin' by our girls," said the proprietor, apologetically. "Them two jumped onto the stage and got at it before we could hinder 'em."

"And what was the dispute between them?"

"Well, they got to chinnin' about Blaine and Cleveland—as to which of 'em was or wasn't the most moral man." CYMON.

FOR HE IS A WORKINGMAN.

General Butler Will Travel in Style in a Car That Costs $150 a Day

(New York Times.)

General Butler will stump the State for himself until election day. He will start out to-morrow morning and will first speak on his workingman's platform at Schenectady. He will not ride in an emigrant car on his tour. That he determined on at the outset. Standing in the Grand Central Station is the car that will carry him through the country. It is painted a beautiful sapphire and glistens with gold ornamentation. On either end is the word "Private," and on either side is the name of the car, Etelka Gerster. The coach is the property of the Mann Boudoir Car Company, and is just from the shops. It never has been run and will carry the General on its initial trip. It cost $32,000, and Mr. Butler will pay $150 a day for the use of it, together with the services of Mr. Henry Pickett (colored,) the porter in charge, a cook and a waiter. He will also pay all the expenses incurred in running the car, including the charges of the railroads which haul it. In short Mr. Butler will travel in a style that will make William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould feel cheap and mean.

Besides a regal dining room, where the statesman of plain tastes will be served with his meals, there are four sleeping rooms, all of which can be used for other purposes, to say nothing of the kitchen and lavatories. In any part of the car the General will tread on mosquette carpets and be surrounded by every elegance. His own room is quite large, and mirrors of beveled glass are set in panels all around the room. The windows are also of beveled glass. Over them can be drawn shades of tapestry and over these still curtains of rich, heavy tapestry fall.

The walls and the arched ceiling are covered with heavily embossed leather, colored so to look like beaten gold and silver and bronze, and delineating everything from fruits and flowers and birds and cherubs to intricate scrolls. At one end is a writing desk of carved Spanish walnut, where the candidate may write interviews with himself and proclamations to the thousands of adherents who exist in his mind. When he would seek repose, a serf will pull out what looks like a parlor organ closed up. It is not an organ, but a folding bed, with the softest mattress and the easiest springs, the whitest linen and the warmest covers. When he arises the serf will pull a knob, and a German silver bowl, into which both hot and cold water flow, will be exposed. Then the serf will open a door and prepare a bath in a tub, which is supplied also with hot and cold water and a shower-ing arrangement. Scented soap will then be handed Mr. Butler to wash his horny hands. His locks will be brushed, and then with an atomizer, which is a part of the equipment of the car, a spray of delicate perfume will be thrown over him. When his bed is turned up he can seat himself in a wide arm-chair and use a German silver cuspidor, of which there are eight altogether in the car.

The General will eat as well as sleep in the car. The kitchen is supplied with a range, ice chest and every convenience, including a patent potato parer and a high-priced pot in which to make Vienna coffee. The first supplies for the kitchen, and the sideboard were brought to the car late yesterday afternoon. The groceries and other things for the table amounted to $116 14. The entire bill was $265 54, and the difference was for liquors for the General, of which the following is a list:

Two cases of champagne (pints,) extra dry.
One case of sherry wine.
One case S. O. P. brandy, 1825.
One case rye whisky (cabinet,) 1877.
One case claret (Chateau Lafitte,)
Six bottles port wine, 1870.
Four dozen lager (Milwaukee.)
Four dozen Bass' ale.
Four dozen ginger ale.
Fifty quarts of Apollinaris.

The dining room, where Mr. Butler will be served with everything his stomach craves, is a gorgeous place. Over all is the arched roof, rich in embossed leather, from which hangs a massive chandelier. Underneath are rich carpetings. Around are easy seats, which can be converted into beds, and cane chairs. In the centre is a table, which can be extended to accommodate fourteen. There are large mirrors and windows on each side. Two of the windows comprise panes, the largest ever put in a car. They are over five feet by four and are handsomely engraved. Completing all is a sideboard filled with decanters, glasses of all kinds of liquors and silverware. Everywhere are scattered ottomans and cuspidors. The hangings can be so adjusted as to shut out the view from without, as in Mr. Butler's own room. The three small sleeping rooms contain two berths each and are fitted up in the same elegant style. Every room is supplied with an electric bell. The three lavatories are furnished with hot and cold water. No chain runs down to a stopper in the bottom of the bowls, but by pulling a knob the waste pipe is opened. There is a library in the car, supplied with one hundred volumes of standard works of all kinds.

The candidate's ears will not be offended with the usual roar and rattle of a car. To deaden the noise the floor is filled in with paper-mache and cork. Neither will he have to breathe the same air twice. The air is drawn in through the roof, purified of dust and cinders, and distributed through the car by registers. The old air is drawn out through ventilators. When it is warm the current of air will be turned through ice to cool it and when cold it will be sent through a heater.

The external appearance of Mr. Butler's car is in every way as fine as the interior. Above the windows are examples of Landseer in stained glass. Gates enclose the back platform, on which Mr. Butler may sit or speak, and an awning can be adjusted to keep off the sun or rain.

—An Illinois woman has fingernails an inch long. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that her husband has no use for a hair brush.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A HAIR'S THICKNESS.

A Delicate Machine in the Post Office and Its Use.

(From the Washington Post.)

A curious little machine in the office of the Chief of the Stamp Bureau of the Post Office Department is the cause of the cancellation of the contract of the New England firm with the Government for furnishing envelopes to the Post Office Department. It is a queer-looking contrivance, a cross between a set of butchers' scales and ordinary grocers' scales, or rather a combination of the two. There is a larger dial, like the face of a clock, with the little hand that flies around the face pointing to the figures at the side, which are arranged like the figures on the clock face, with little dots between. "You see three dots?" said the gentleman in charge, inquiringly. "Well, the space between these indicates one-sixteen-thousandth of an inch. Getting it down pretty fine, isn't it? You see this movable piece of iron here which comes down with smooth surface upon this other soli surface? Well, the raising or lowering of that moves the pointer which run round the dial. To test the thickness of a sheet of paper we simply place it between this movable piece and the solid surface below, and when the movable piece of iron comes down upon the paper the hand registers the true thickness of the paper. Delicate instrument? Well, I should think so. Just give me a hair from your head, will you?"

Then he took a hair and slipped it deftly between the movable pieces. The hand on the dial followed the motions of the screw until it stopped at the figures twenty. "Just 20 16-1000ths of an inch in diameter," he said. "Now let me try a hair from your mustache. They are generally much larger, especially if you have been in the habit of shaving." He took up a pair of scissors and clipped off a hair from the mustache and placed it in position. The hand stopped at 50. "Fifty-sixteen thousandths of an inch thick," he said. "That shows the effect of shaving. I measured a hair from the hand of a gentleman a few minutes ago which was 40 16-1000ths thick, but those in his mustache were precisely the same thickness, the reason being that he had never shaved. Yes, that is the machine that proved that the firm making our envelopes was not fulfilling its contract," he said, as he fell back admiringly.

"By this dial we can see just the thickness. By this lever, which is very much like a pair of grocers' scales, we can tell just what pressure the paper will stand. You see we have two other movable pieces of iron here, with a hole entirely through both, and a plunger which passes through that hole. Well, we put the paper between those pieces, which, when they are pressed tightly together by this lever, hold it firmly. The plunger, which passes through the opening in the two pieces of iron, encounters this paper thus firmly held. To know what the pressure is we have the plunger attached to a scale lever with a weight attached like an ordinary pair of scales, and by moving this weight out along the lever until the paper breaks, of course we can see what the weight is that makes it break. See? Very simple after you understand it. Well, that is what the paper-makers thought after they had lost an $80,000 contract by it. It was a new thing to them, but they acknowledged that they were beaten when they saw it." This delicate instrument, only recently invented, is a companion piece to the scale in the Assayer's Office of the Treasury, by which the weight of a hair is accurately tested.

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION.

A Young Chicago Lady Suddenly Discovers That She Is a Man.

(Chicago Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A well-attested case of a change of sex, which, from the prominence of the parties interested, has created considerable interest, has just been made public. Mr. John C. Sprey, of the Gardner and Sprey Lumber Company, is a well known, wealthy and respected citizen. His residence is upon the northwest corner of Loomis and West Monroe streets. His family consisted of four girls and three boys up to about two months ago. He now has four boys and three girls. The eldest daughter, Miss Eliza Sprey, was married a few years ago to Mr. John Harvey, of the firm of Harvey Brothers, clothiers, but is now a widow. The second daughter, Miss Harriet Sprey, was brought up as a girl and considered herself as such. Much care was spent upon her training and education. She attended the West Division High School and was a frequent visitor to the natatorium. Here she was considered an expert swimmer. Her powerful frame and awkward movements and athletic manner excited suspicion among her girl friends. She made rapid and satisfactory progress with her studies.

There came a time when a manly down adorned her upper lip. Her voice, too, deepened from its not unpleasant contralto, and was alternated with the full chest tones of a basso. The young women of the school were quick to see all these indications and their suspicions were aroused. There began to be nods and winks and for the first time in her life Miss Hattie began to get the cold shoulder. The matter was brought to the attention of the teachers and Miss Hattie was sent home. When Miss Hattie had been home some days she had a private and confidential conversation with her mother, which resulted in the calling of an eminent surgeon, Dr. Moses Gunn, well known in medical circles, and a preliminary examination and corroboratory circumstances decided all parties that an operation was necessary.

When this was concluded Miss Harriet, now Harry Sprey, put on a suit of her brother's cloths, had her hair but, bought a razor, and entered upon a new career as a young man. A day or two ago, in company with his brother, he departed for a school for boys and young men in the city of Boston, where at last accounts he was prosecuting his studies diligently and fitting himself for the battle of life.

A number of physicians spoken with upon this very interesting case say there are few like it on record in the books of medical science.

ALL the keys of Windsor Castle were recently stolen, but even this does not interfere with the rapid sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MILLIONAIRE CARNEGIE took William Black along as historian of his recent carriage tour throng Wales, and the result will be a book by Black, "A Few Days' More Driving."

Lots of People

get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

A. M. SULLIVAN DEAD.

DUBLIN, October 17.—A. M. Sullivan, the eminent Irish publicist, died at 6 o'clock this morning. Born at Bantry, County Cork, in 1830 his public career is better known from his connection with the Home Rule movement. In 1868 for seditions arising out the Manchester execution he was convicted and underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond jail. On his release he was greatly honored, but declined all testimonials. In 1874 he was returned to Parliament in the Home Rule interest from the County Louth. He represented the county until 1880, when he was elected from Meath and withdrew from Parliament on account of ill health in 1882. He was the author of some interesting works and was admitted to the Irish bar in 1876. He was a founder of the Home Rule movement, and a prominent advocate of temperance movements. Sullivan was engaged on numerous Irish political cases, the last one of prominence being that of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, whom he defended.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

CHARLES READE'S posthumous manuscripts reveal that Dion Boucicault has stolen everything he could lay hands on, but Charles kindly adds that Shakspeare and Moliere did the same thing.

H. C. WHEELER, one of the vice presidents of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, has 5,500 acres in cultivation. He has 2,000 in timothy, 200 in clover, 600 in wheat and oats, 1,500 in corn and 1,300 in flax.

AS Ben Butler was born November 5, 1818, it will be pleasant to behold his countenance as he peruses the congratulations that come in the shape of "returns" when he celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday on the morning after election.

PROFESSOR LUDWIG MANTHNER, famous as the leading oculist in Vienna, has succeeded in restoring sight to a colleague aged ninety-six. In another case he restored sight to a patient of one hundred and two years. The cases are said to be extraordinary in eye surgery.

IN his recent visit to Edinburgh, Gladstone, usually as plain in dress as he is in speech, astounded the town by appearing in a white vest with trousers of a lovely lavender, and wearing in his button-hole a rose of the cabbage variety, and of nearly cabbage size.

DR. WOOLSEY, who is eighty-three, offers his extreme age as his excuse for resigning from the Corporation of Yale College, but he is not too old to run on the Connecticut Republican electoral ticket and under false pretenses, since his party professes to favor Protection, while Dr. Woolsey is a pronounced Free Trader.

CHRISTOPHER MANN, or "Uncle Chris," the oldest man in Missouri, lives on a hilltop from which even with his dim eyes that saw the light a hundred and ten years ago he can see Kansas City, Wyandotte, Independence and Liberty. When he built his cabin there not another human habitation was within view. "Uncle Chris" was a personal friend of Daniel Boone and he has a grudge against "Bill Harrison" to this day. The "Bill Harrison" was none other than General William Henry Harrison, once President, who, when a tavern-keeper in Indiana, overcharged "Uncle Chris" for a night's lodging.

☞ Keep in the Fashion. The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted 10c, at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—Captains of vessels traveling on Lake Erie complain of the electric lights in Detroit. They say the reflection is so great that they are blinded by it, and cannot see the vessels moving about in the harbor. This is especially the case on hazy nights, and they are also troubled in discerning the lighthouses in the mouth of the river.

Alarming Weakness in Men

Without the least expense for medical or other treatment, young, old or middle-aged men who are weak, nervous and prostrated, from whatever cause, can be quickly and permanently cured. Method of cure new, remarkable, simple and infallible, and approved by the most intelligent patients and physicians. The opportunity is one of a lifetime, and those interested are advised to apply at once, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for all particulars, to Anti-Medical Bureau, 9 Dey street, New York.
oct11-25 W

—A Russian has invented a new mode of military night signals. A small captive balloon is sent aloft, from which is suspended an Edison electric light. By means of a connecting wire the light can be kindled and extinguished at will, and a code of signals readily arranged.

Thirty Years Record. Endorsed by Physicians.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE $1.25.

Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. W. C. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y. oct8-4W

NEW CARDS 20 Hidden Name 10c. 6 pks. 50c. (your name hidden by hand holding bouquet of flowers, &c.) 50 New Imported, completely embossed Chromes with name, 15c., 4 packs 50c. (not the cheap embossed edge advertised by others for 10c.) Agents New Sample Book, Premium List and Price List FREE with each order. Address U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN. oct11-eowdm W-1

THE publishers of **OCEAN to OCEAN** desire to secure the names of **one million** subscribers. With that number to go before advertisers, who are willing to pay **one cent per line per thousand of circulation**, or $10 a line for a million, the profits of the paper will approximate as follows:—**RECEIPTS:** 1,000,000 subscribers, at $2, $2,000,000; 500 inches advertising space, at $10 a line or $140 an inch, 52 issues, $3,640,000—total, $5,640,000. **EXPENSES:** for paper and press work, 1,000,000 copies, 52 issues, $900,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $50,000; premium engravings, $1,000,000; incidentals, commissions, etc., $100,000—total $1,750,000; leaving a net profit of $3,890,000. This enormous profit from sale of advertising space, **Ocean to Ocean** will owe directly to its subscribers, for advertisers will pay $10 a line simply because the paper will have 1,000,000 circulation. In order to secure such a circulation and such profits, the publishers will loan back to subscribers in $100 to $500 amounts, the profits thus secured, and also furnish the most attractive and valuable Premium ever offered.

The GRANDEST PREMIUM and a Long Loan at 4 per cent

"Waiting for the Verdict."—This grand engraving was never sold for less than $12 a copy. We will pay $2,000 for any copy purchased at retail for a less amount. Our order is for 1,000,000 copies, we paying cost of American plate.

Every Ocean to Ocean subscriber can secure a copy of this, the most valuable work of art ever issued in the form of an engraving, by sending 12c., in addition to the subscription price, to prepay cost, express and properly packing, or postage, if sent by mail. Also, any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired as long as borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he orders the premium. In such case—

The Subscription Price, $2.00, need not be sent, as it can be deducted when Loan is made

And subscription begins. Your individual note is all the security asked: provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer, not as to the amount of property you are worth, but as to good character. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and subscription price will be deducted from amount borrowed.

CONDITIONS. Loans made pro rata, but less than $100 or more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and the subscription price to be deducted from amount loaned. If the subscriber does not apply for a loan, the subscription must be paid in advance. If a loan is desired, no money need be sent for subscription, the charges for the Premium, 42c., only being required, as the subscription and first year's interest can be deducted from the loan. Every subscriber must accept as a condition of receiving the Premium, that he will display it in a conspicuous place in his house or office, and inform those who call how and where he secured it. Positively this must be done. Every Premium sent out secures additional subscribers, and no application will be entered unless the charges on the Premium are sent. These charges, 42c., have nothing to do with the subscription price, and barely cover cost, delivery, and properly packing so large an engraving, and the delivery charges must be prepaid. The subscription price, $2 (which represents a profit and not a direct expense) can remain unpaid until loan is made and subscription begins. Postage stamps will not be received for Premium charges except from places where a postal note can not be obtained. When a loan is made

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the publishers of Ocean to Ocean the sum of ..... Dollars, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable, except at my pleasure, as long as I remain a paid-up subscriber to the above named paper.

(Signed.)

year's interest can be deducted from the loan. Every subscriber must accept as a condition of receiving the Premium, that he will display it in a conspicuous place in his house or office, and inform those who call how and where he secured it. Positively this must be done. Every Premium sent out secures additional subscribers, and no application will be entered unless the charges on the Premium are sent. These charges, 42c., have nothing to do with the subscription price, and barely cover cost, delivery, and properly packing so large an engraving, and the delivery charges must be prepaid. The subscription price, $2 (which represents a profit and not a direct expense) can remain unpaid until loan is made and subscription begins. Postage stamps will not be received for Premium charges except from places where a postal note can not be obtained. When a loan is made the adjoining form of note will be sent, with the money, to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent. The Premium will be sent at once.

Ocean to Ocean, 16 Bradford Block, CINCINNATI, O.

oct25-1t W

A $40 TWENTY-SIX SHOT REPEATING GUN FOR $12

WEIGHT 9 LBS.

LENGTH OF BARREL 22 TO 28 INCHES.
SHOOTS ACCURATELY UP TO 1200 YARDS.
GOOD WITH SHOT AT 100 YARDS.

EVANS' 26-SHOT SPORTING MAGAZINE GUN

SHOOTS TWENTY-SIX SHOTS IN SIXTY SECONDS,
With Either Ball or Shot Cartridge, Without Removing from the Shoulder.

It is the Best Gun in the World For Large or Small Game, as it can be Used Instantly as a Rifle or Shot Gun.

NO HAMMER IN THE WAY. THROWING DOWN THE GUARD EJECTS, LOADS AND COCKS.

The Evans is without exception the **most accurate,** longest ranged easiest loaded, quickest fired, best constructed, simplest and most perfect breech loading gun in the world. It is a **44 calibre centre fire, 22 to 28 inch barrel,** Engraved Black Walnut Stock, and sighted with graduated sights up to 1200 yards.

Good for all Large Game with Ball Cartridge at 1,200 Yards | Good for all Small Game with Shot Cartridge at 100 Yards.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE EVANS.—UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Evans has been my constant companion for two years. I have shot Sixty Buffaloes at a run, and pennies from between my wife's fingers at 40 paces."—**Kit Carson, Jr.**

"I have used the Evans in competition with the Sharp, Winchester and Ballard, it beats them all."—**J. Evans, Long Branch, Minn.**

"It shoots like a house a fire! I can clean out a whole band of Indians alone with it. I shall recommend them wherever I go."—**Texas Jack.**

"It is the strongest shooting gun I ever put to my shoulder, and as for accuracy it can't be beat. I know it to be the best gun in this market."—**J. A. Boyd, of Yates' Sharpshooters.**

This Repeating Gun is superior to all others, for by the use of new patents it can be used for all kinds of game, large or small, and puts double barrel guns way out of sight for quick and effective shooting. We guarantee every gun perfect in every respect. We will sell this splendid repeating gun 22 inch barrel for **$12.00,** or the 28 inch barrel for **$14.00,** and defy anyone before January 1st. When this lot is sold they cannot be bought for less than $30 or $40 each. Don't miss this chance but buy the gun at once. **Cut this Out** and mention this paper when you order, as this advertisement will not appear again. We will send the gun C. O. D., if you send **$4.00** with order, the balance can be paid at the Express Office when you receive the gun. If you send full amount of cash with order, we will send 2 ball and 25 shot cartridges free. Price of Shot Cartridges **$2.00** per hundred. Ball Cartridges **$1.50** per hundred. We are able to make this extraordinary offer because we have secured twenty thousand dollars worth of these guns at one-third the actual cost you will never get another such bargain, and you can readily sell it from $30 to $40. Send money by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order

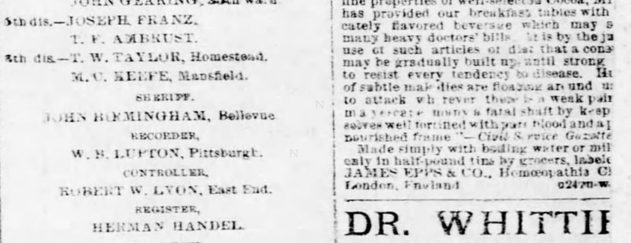
World Mf'g Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York

oct2-1t W

Free to All! A GOLD WATCH. LADIES WORK BOX.

The publishers of the **Capitol City Home Guest,** the well known Illustrated and Family Magazine, make the following liberal **offer for the holidays:** The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible before January 1st, will receive a **Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch** worth $75. If there be more than one correct answer the second will receive an elegant **nickel-winding Gentleman's Watch;** the third, a key-winding **English Watch.** Each person must send 50 cents with their answer for which they will receive, FREE, postpaid, **three months' subscription to "HOME GUEST,"** and an Elegant Lady's Work **Box** with their **name** beautifully stencilled on the cover. Each box contains **1 Silver Plated Thimble, 1 package Fancy Work Needles, 6 elegant Fruit Napkins, 1 package Embroidery Silk assorted colors, 1 package Silk Ribbons for Patchwork, 2 Christmas Cards, 2 New Year Cards, 1 Lovely Birthday Card,** and **1 copy of "Ladies' Fancy Work Guide,"** containing illustrations and descriptions of all the latest designs in fancy work. The regular price of the above articles is $1.25, but to those who comply with the above requirements we will send them all prepaid for 50 cts. Publ'rs Home Guest, Hartford, Conn.

oct25-1t W



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Lowest Prices—Finest Goods—Largest Stock. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. SLATE MANTEL WORKS, 16 Market street, Camden, N. J. oct1-4t

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.
FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—FAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.
SENATORIAL.
34 dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
36th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.
LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, Alleg'y.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
2d dis.—JAMES PETRIE.
E. H. JOHNSTON.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
7th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
8th dis.—JOSEPH FRANZ.
T. F. AMBRUST.
9th dis.—T. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.
SHERIFF,
JOHN HEMINGHAM, Bellevue.
RECORDER,
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.
REGISTER,

CLEVELAND.

His Visit to the Brooklyn Barbecue One Continuous Ovation.

A Procession Which Was Four Hours Passing a Given Point.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKLYN, October 16.—When Senator William H. Murtha and August Van Wick, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee for Kings county, with Mayor Banks, of Albany, and Adjutant General Farnsworth drove over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York at 8 o'clock this morning, their faces were lighted up with smiles. They knew that they would be able to show the United States how Brooklyn and New York stood on the subject of Governor Cleveland's candidacy. They knew that they would show a demonstration which, for dimensions and enthusiasm, had never been equaled before in this country. Early as the gentlemen were, the Governor was up, had had his breakfast, shaved and clad his stalwart figure in a neat suit of black. It had been arranged that the start from the Fifth Avenue Hotel would be made as quietly as possible, and this was carried out with success, the Governor and his guides getting into their carriages and away before the hundreds of gentlemen who had assembled in the hotel had the least idea he had arisen from bed. Away the Governor drove down Broadway, sitting back and looking at the hurrying Broadway throng with that cheerful gravity which characterizes his kindly, strong-featured face. Down to the bridge the carriage was driven, and over it, with no other incidents than the frequent individual recognitions and acknowledgments. Once over the bridge the carriage drove up quiet streets to the Pierrepont House, where the Governor was to be tendered a reception before proceeding to the Academy of Music.

THE GOVERNOR'S MORNING CALLERS.

Invitations had been extended to several hundred gentlemen to assemble at the hotel at 10 o'clock. Before that hour they began to arrive, and by 10 o'clock practically all who had been invited were present. There was little or no delay, and the gentlemen introduced after meeting the distinguished guest passed right out into the street. Among those who called were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Vicar General Keegan. It was found necessary to close the reception at 11 o'clock. When the Governor rode to the Academy, through a sea of upturned faces and under a sky of bunting, the cheering was by volleys. A thousand excited men in the vicinity of the Governor would give vent to their feelings in a cheer, and all the other thousands who blocked Pierrepont and Clinton and Henry streets and the City Hall Square would take up the cry and give it back again with interest. Mounted policemen galloped up and down Montague street trying their best to keep a way open for the Governor, and he was landed at the Academy a very few minutes past 11 o'clock half deafened by the plaudits of his delightful friends.

A HEARTY GREETING FROM M'CLELLAN

The first man to shake hands with him after he had taken up his position was General McClellan, who grasped the Governor's big brown hand with a warm clasp and shouted smilingly: "Good luck to you, Governor, you're looking well." The Governor replied with a gratified smile: "Thank you, so are you, General." Senator Pendleton, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; General Franz Siegel, Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, with his staff, and Governor Waller, of Connecticut, also came in. The perspiration stood out in beads on the Governor's face as all these gentlemen shook hands with him. The introductions were by Senator Murtha, who called the name of each gentleman out as he approached the man whom he was going to support for the Presidency. As little time as possible was lost and only a few of those who shook Mr. Cleveland's hands stopped to talk with him. Governor Abbett, trim and neat, clad in a new overcoat and glossy silk hat; Perry Belmont, plainly costumed, slim and boyish looking; little General Siegel, with Uncle Sam-like hair and features; Senator Pendleton, arrayed in an ancient overcoat and a hat which looked as if living on in hopes of a rest after election time, were among those who stopped to say an encouraging word along with their ordinary formal greeting. Smiling Mayor Low, neat as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox, also stayed for some time in the region of Brooklyn's honored guest to extend a semi-official invitation.

"THE POLICE ARE WITH YOU."

The crowd billowed in and out like a great river, smart brokers, honest countrymen, sailors, firemen officials and all kinds of citizens, all shouting words of congratulation and belief that he was going to be the next President, and shook hands minute after minute with hearty energy. While they paused for a moment the crowd was parted right and left and a dozen policemen in uniforms approached the Governor. They walked up with stiff, military gait, red faces and determined aspect, and when the first one got within reach of Mr. Cleveland he shook hands with him with more than usual enthusiasm and shouted: "Mr. Cleveland, the police of Brooklyn are with you." Mr. Cleveland smiled, bowed and answered with a graceful acknowledgment of the allegiance.

"That's more than Blaine dare do," said a voice. "Shake hands with a policeman." [Laughter.]

The hand shaking lasted for half an hour, and then the Governor moved through the wildly applauding throngs down the stairway into the street again. The moment he was caught sight of by the thousands who packed the street, hundreds of handkerchiefs waved from the windows, hundreds of hats flew up in the air and again and again cheers rose from ten thousand throats. Senator Murtha and August Van Wick, put Mr. Cleveland in his carriage, and started him off at the head of the packs which were to form the first portion of the great procession to the grounds where the barbecue was to take place.

A CONTINUOUS OVATION.

Every Democratic organization that took part in the procession fell into line and they were all in carriages. The decorations, of course, were all for Cleveland and Hendricks, and the enthusiasm displayed was such as has not been experienced even before Tilden ran. Crowds of people blocked the sidewalks, people cheered Cleveland until they were hoarse, and throughout the Democratic nominee had a triumphal progress. The first division of the parade started from the Academy of Music. It proceeded from there up Montague street to Court. Along this street it passed to Schermerhorn. While going by the City Hall it was seen to the best advantage, and even then, although it took over an hour to pass this point, it formed only one-fourth of the grandly demonstrative procession which followed Grover Cleveland into Ridgewood Park. It moved as follows: Mounted police, under command of Sergeant Johnson; Grand Marshal, Major John B. Woodward; Governor Cleveland, surrounded by an escort mounted and dressed in dark clothing, with riding boots and spurs, and wearing the Cleveland and Hendricks badges upon their breast; the reception Committee, in carriages; the veteran organizations; uniformed campaign clubs; visiting organizations; ward organizations, and wagons representing the business and trade interests.

RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

Many of the residences were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. One house had a portrait of Governor Cleveland in every window. At 12:30 o'clock the procession moved into Lafayette avenue. When it reached opposite No. 50, about twenty little children threw flowers into Mr. Cleveland's carriage. The Governor ordered the carriage to be stopped, and shook each of the little children by the hand. The people began to cheer and the little ones waved their handkerchiefs with joy. It seemed as if nine out of ten houses held Democratic inmates, and even the tenth house turned out. Especially notable were the number of ladies who stood on stoops and balconies and at windows, waving handkerchiefs and smiling on the candidate. At South Oxford street and Lafayette avenue occurred a pretty scene. A signal from the Grand Marshal stopped the marching feet and rolling wheels. The advance guard moved on enough to clear a block of street space. Then from out the many houses poured fifty little girls in dainty costumes of white, with colored sashes and garlanded with flowers. On their heads were wreaths of roses and their arms were laden with flowers of every kind. Backward and forward they marched, strewing the wide street with their floral burdens until the rough stones were almost hidden. The surrounding houses blossomed with people, young and old, all of whom united in cheering. The little ones who in the final march stepped prettily into line before the Governor's carriage and curtsied in unison, to be rewarded with a bow and smile, and a greeting from the gentleman honored. The children were gathered from the Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh wards, and were presented under the care of ex-Supervisor Edward C. Murphy and Anthony Barrett.

CHEERED BY THE LADIES.

At the corner of Adelphi street, another pleasant scene occurred. It was the noon hour of the Adelphi Academy there located, and each of the many windows facing the way was thronged with young ladies who, as the Governor drove by, greeted him with three hearty cheers. He was surprised, but lifted his hat smilingly and bowed elaborately. At Bedford a little girl presented the Governor with a huge bouquet, and he showed his pleasure with a bow and smile of thanks. The procession reached the park at 2:10. At the entrance was a large arch, gaily trimmed with flags and banners and excellent portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. The hotel itself was literally covered with patriotic emblems. Under the arch of welcome passed the procession, the Governor and party proceeding immediately to the grand stand, the other divisions taking their positions in front of the remaining four stands. A large brass band on a lofty stand in the centre of the plaza played "Hail to the Chief" as the advanced division passed along the main avenue.

AT THE PARK.

A vast multitude was already on the ground. The arrival of Governor Cleveland at the main entrance was the signal for a salute of 100 guns. The enthusiasm was intense, and so great was the crowd that it was with some difficulty that the procession could enter the enclosure. The Committee on Arrangements had a large force of men employed from early morning, and everything was in readiness to receive the distinguished guests. It was nearly half an hour before the speaking began. The principal attraction was the vicinity of the grand stand, about four hundred feet from the entrance. It was 30 by 60 feet in size and accommodated nearly one hundred people. The American flag covered the stand and was draped gracefully in front and on the sides banners of all kinds and the flags and pennants of every nation were displayed to good advantage. The decorations were not only elaborate but exceedingly effective in design. Governor Cleveland was escorted to a seat in the centre of the platform amid tremendous cheers. The Governor gracefully bowed his acknowledgments and took his seat while further preparations were being made. A formal address was made by August VanWyck, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee. When Governor Cleveland rose to reply he was greeted with tremendous cheers. He spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Among the many invitations to visit different points, the most of which I have felt obliged to decline, came one from my Brooklyn friends to meet them and their guests to-day. This I could not decline, because I could not forget the kindness I had received at the hands of the people of this city, and the generous and hearty support they gave me when, a stranger to them, I was a candidate for the suffrages of the people of our State, and whether I am justified in the sentiment or not, I feel toward the city of Brooklyn in a degree as one feels toward his home. [Applause.] In the midst of such an intelligent throng and independent political sentiment as prevail here, it would be presumptuous if it were otherwise proper for me to refer in a spirit of partisanship to the pending political campaign. [Applause and cheers.] This vast assemblage and the intense enthusiasm which pervades its every part, fully evidence your belief that there is involved in this canvass something of great importance to your interest and welfare. When this feeling is generally aroused and when it leads to calm investigation and deliberate inquiry, there is no danger that the people will make a mistake in their determination of the issue. [Applause.] Our institutions will be maintained in their integrity and the benign influences of a popular government will fill the remotest corner of the land, when all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, shall feel that this is their Government, that they are responsible for its proper administration, and that they cannot safely neglect it or follow blindly and thoughtlessly the lead of self-constituted and selfish leaders. [Applause.] I shall say no more except to express my appreciation of the kindness of the people of Brooklyn, shown in all they have done for me in the past, and return my thanks to all here assembled for their kind greeting with the declaration that no man and no party can ask more than such an examination as you will give their claims to public confidence. [Cheers and applause.]

A TELEGRAM FROM TILDEN.

The following telegram from Samuel J. Tilden was then read:

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y., October 16, 1884.

It would give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens of the county of Kings, to whom I am grateful for the generous support which they gave me throughout my whole public life, but I regret that the delicate condition of my health compels me to forego the gratification of being present on the interesting occasion to which you have invited me. Cordially sympathizing with the object of your festivity,

I remain your fellow-citizen,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE SPEAKING.

General George B. McClellan was here introduced and was accorded a rousing welcome. His audience were entirely with him when he said: "I am satisfied that the people of this country can safely intrust to Governor Cleveland all the best interests of the land, for he possesses courage, honesty and the ability to perform every function of the Presidential office as it ought to be performed. I see in men's faces," he continued, "the same conviction which I feel myself, and that is that the man behind me (Cleveland) will be the next President of the United States." The cheering here was most vociferous. It was expected that Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, would be present to share the welcome given Mr. Cleveland, but he did not come.

There were four other stands from which addresses were to be delivered, and each of which had a definite program assigned. But the demonstration was so vast that the program got beyond the control of the committee. All the stands were engaged at one time or another, but many of the speakers announced beforehand were missing. For instance, Edward M. Shepherd was Chairman at No. 4 stand and the speakers assigned were Congressman Samuel J. Randall, Governor Robert McLane, of Maryland; John P. Stockton, New Jersey; William A. Wallace, Pennsylvania; B. L. Jones, Louisiana, and General E. B. Barnum. When Mr. Shepherd, as Chairman, had finished his opening address, there was not one of the above mentioned speakers on hand. They were in or about the Park somewhere, but they were lost to the Chairman and to the meeting at stand. P. Booker Reed, of Louisville, Ky., came to the rescue and was followed by Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, who had just come around in search of stand No. 3, to which he had been assigned. Among the speakers at the other stand were Governor Waller, of Connecticut, and Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

THE BARBECUE A SUCCESS.

The barbecue was at the further end of the park. Three wooden enclosures had been erected, and within them on gigantic spits three oxen were stretched over glowing coals. The three carcasses weighed in the aggregate 6,700 pounds. The first one had been put on the spit at midnight and was done to a turn by 10 o'clock. The other two had been put on at 4 in the morning and were done in time to follow the fate of the first. As the meat was ready it was carved off the bones in great chunks and taken into the bowling alley. On long tables there it was cut up into sandwiches and distributed in neat wooden boxes. It cost the police a great effort to keep the eager, swaying mass in line, and as each person passed by the open space on the side of the bowling alley he received his box of sandwich. There was naturally some confusion, and at one time one of the wooden enclosures was broken down by the excited crowd.

LEAVING THE PARK.

At 6:30 all the organizations reassembled and the head of the grand procession, comprising the escort to Governor Cleveland, moved out of Ridgewood Park on its way to the rink. The decorations and illuminations all along the line were very general and huge bonfires in most of the side streets adjacent marked the course of the escort, while bombs, rockets and Greek fire, together with the torches of 25,000 men converted the avenue into a line of flame and light for a distance of over two miles. The Governor sat in a back seat with his head uncovered, and his progress was marked by a perfect ovation from the thousands of throats on either side of the avenue. Cheer after cheer went up which were re-echoed far down the line, while the hero of the hour bowed his acknowledgments first on one side and then on the other. The procession passed down Clermont avenue, and the moment the Governor stepped inside the door of the rink it was signaled by the firing of cannon, which was kept up for several minutes. Myriads of rockets and bombs lighted up the scene.

AT THE RINK.

As the great throng filed into the enclosure hearty cheers were given. The cheering inside the hall was re-echoed outside and carried along for a quarter of a mile. It took an hour for the procession to pass a given point, and there were not less than 25,000 torches in line, while the spectators can only be estimated by saying that the whole of Brooklyn and much of New York was on the streets. At least a quarter of a million of persons witnessed the spectacle. Governor Cleveland shook hands with three quarters of the male and female population of Brooklyn. It was a silent reception. No speeches were made, but the scene spoke for themselves. For three long hours the Governor's right hand was extended, grasped and shaken by endless stream that moved at a snail's pace for the sole purpose of touching the hand of the man the people honored. The Democrats and Independent Republicans combined in their efforts, and left nothing undone to make it the most famous public levee ever held in their city. The rink was completely transformed. The organ was a mass of palms banked up till they reached the tops of the reeds, over which was the motto "Welcome," worked in red roses. The sides and roof were decorated with the coat of arms of the various States draped with flags. Palm and rubber trees hid the pillars. The stage was extended about five feet outward until it almost touched the carpeted floor. A few settees were placed along the sides of the hall for invited guests and ladies.

A SCENE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Governor Cleveland, leaning upon the arms of Senator Murtha and Augustus Van Wyck, followed by the Reception Committee, entered the hall and slowly walked down to the bottom of the platform. The cheer that greeted him will certainly not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The Governor remained standing, and with uncovered head acknowledged his love for the loyal citizens by bowing deeply. The doors were thrown open. To avoid a dangerous crush the policemen divided the mass of humanity into two diverging streams, which were kept moving toward the exits. As soon as the hall was filled the doors were closed. General handshaking began. The Governor took every hand in his that was extended, and it was amusing to listen to the greetings. One burly fellow with horny hands, looked into the Governor's eye, and exclaimed: "We see many ways in which we can aid you." The Governor smiled. A bouquet of mixed roses was handed to him by a gentleman. In the long row was a pretty little girl about twelve years old. The Governor took her hands. "I'm Irish to the backbone, Governor, but I'm wid ye. We all are," enthusiastically cried out a red-haired man. "God bless the workingmen's candidate," said another. So it went along. Everybody had a kind wish, and for each there was a smile. Every ten minutes the doors were reopened and again the hall was filled and the handshaking renewed. Independent Republicans were the last to take hand. Each one pledged his support at the election. All the prominent Democrats and Republicans who attended the barbecue attended the reception. Boss McLaughlin was among the visitors.

A WORLD FAMED PROJECT.

The Models Now on Exhibition in This City.

Capt. Eads's Proposed Ship Railway—A Complete Description of How It Will be Operated.

On Friday James B. Eads, of Eads' jetty fame, Colonel James Andrews, William Thaw and a number of other prominent citizens visited the Union Switch and Signal Company's warerooms, at Duquesne way and Garrison alley, for the purpose of inspecting the large working model of the Tehuantepec Ship railway, which, during the afternoon, was placed on exhibition for the first time in this city. The fact of the model being ready for experiments was known only to a few, as the world-famed inventor desired that the first test should be kept as private as possible. It is now upward of four years since Mr. Eads first proposed the scheme of a ship railway over the Mexican isthmus. The vast importance of the project to the commercial interests of this country are fully appreciated by Pittsburgh capitalists, upward of forty of the stockholders being residents in this city.

The proposed railway will be about 134 miles in length. Commencing from the Atlantic side, the route will start from the Gulf of Mexico. The Coatzacoalcoz river will be utilized to Minatitlan, about 25 miles distant from the gulf. From Minatitlan, the route extends over an alluvial plain, on quitting which the line enters an undulating tableland, thence the line passes to the plains of Tarifa, which constitute the summit level of the line, 736 feet above low tide. Crossing these plains, the line reaches the pass of Tarifa. It descends thence to the Pacific plains, reaching them by a uniform gradient. On the Pacific side there is the choice of two harbors, namely, Salina Cruz and Boca Barra. The details of the ship railway, as exemplified in the model, may be described as follows: The ship is elevated from the sea level to that of the railway by means of a floating dock or pontoon. In practice, this pontoon would be about 450 feet long, 15 feet deep and 75 feet wide. It is arranged to float or sink in a basin, in which its vertical movement is guided. On each side of the basin there will be twenty or thirty iron rods, arranged vertically, and secured to the bottom of the basin. These rods will hold the pontoon so as to prevent it rising above the level of the railway when the ship and cradle have been taken from off it. The deck of the pontoon is laid with rails which will correspond with those on the permanent land line when the pontoon is floated. When in this position a cradle on wheels, and capable of carrying the ship, is run on to the pontoon, which is then submerged by admitting water into it through sluice gates, which are regulated from the top of two quadrangular watertight towers attached to the deck of the pontoon, and between which there is sufficient width for the cradle and the ship to pass. When the pontoon has been submerged to a sufficient depth for the bottom of the ship to clear the supports upon which it is intended she shall rest, the vessel is floated in from an adjacent basin, and secured over the top of the carriage or traveling cradle. The pontoon is then pumped out by means of a powerful pump, and as its deck rises up to a given height above the water, its further progress being stopped by the heads of the vertical rods before alluded to. The rails on the deck of the pontoon now range precisely with those on the land, and while the pontoon is in this position locomotives are backed up and attached to the traveling cradle, and it is started on its journey across the isthmus. On reaching the end of the line the traveling cradle is run on to another position, which is submerged, and the ship floated off into another basin on its way to its destination. The railway will have no curves, and speed will be limited to ten miles an hour. The cost of the entire project is estimated at between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000. By the Tehauntepec Ship railway the sailing distance from every port on the Pacific coast of North America will be lessened by about 8,250 miles.

Yesterday's test was eminently satisfactory. The whole of the appliances worked like a charm, and delighted the distinguished visitors who composed the inspection party. The model will be on exhibition for a few days in order to allow those who so desire an opportunity to inspect it.

It is Not Necessary to Claim

for a good medicine that it is a "Cure-all." This is not claimed for *Pond's Extract*. What is *proved*, however, for this old tried remedy, is that it is the great specific for Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Piles, Sprains, Boils, Burns, Sore-throats, and *all kindred diseases*. In this it is unrivaled and this field is large enough. But be sure and get the *Genuine*; for like all other good things, *Pond's Extract* has been imitated.

MR. HESING, the owner of the *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, has refused to sell his paper to Mr. Farwell, whom Mr. Blaine delegated to try to buy.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF&W

M'SWEENY SPEAKS.

He Addresses a Great Irish Meeting in New York,

And Tells How Blaine Protected Him in an English Prison.

A Scathing Arraignment of a "Spirited Foreign Policy."

Much Enthusiasm Shown For Cleveland and His Name Frequently Cheered.

Daniel McSweeny, the American suspect, whom Blaine permitted to be in a British prison for eighteen months without an attempt at his release, had a magnificent welcome in New York on Friday evening at the Academy of Music. An hour before the opening of the doors the building was besieged by a vast throng, and within five minutes after the opening, every box and chair and aisle was crowded. They were nearly all Irishmen or Irish-Americans. The Academy was tastefully decorated with bunting and flags, among which the Irish ensign was a conspicuous feature. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band discoursed the melodies of Erin.

Mayor Edison presided and speeches were made by General McMahon, Algernon S. Sullivan, Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. McSweeny.

THE SPEECH THE CROWDS CAME TO HEAR.

Mr. McSweeny had been loudly cheered when he came upon the stage and the enthusiasm was renewed as he came forward to speak. His delivery was rapid and vigorous, and the speech was full of telling points. What he said is given in part below:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am here to relate the story of the cruel injustice inflicted on me by the English Government, and, what I feel much more keenly, the manner in which a naturalized American citizen was abandoned to that injustice, when I appealed to James G. Blaine and his subordinate, the American Minister to the English court, James Russell Lowell. [Double banked groans and hisses.]

In accordance with the advice of my physician, I left San Francisco in the summer of 1877 and moved, with my family, to Ireland solely on account of my health.

Mr. Blaine now says that he will protect those who go abroad on a lawful errand. I went on a lawful errand and always expressed my intention of returning as soon as I recovered my health.

My first action on taking up my residence there was to hoist the American flag over my dwelling, and on every subsequent day that was suitable for the American flag to be hoisted in the United States I hoisted it—for instance, the Fourth of July, the 8th of January and the 22d of February, to show my love for my adopted country. As a citizen of California I also hoisted it on the 9th of September, the day of California's admission to the Union.

On another anniversary I also hoisted that flag—that was on St. Patrick's Day—and I do not believe that any Irish-American could think me less worthy of the name of an American citizen because on that day I always looked to see the green flag floating above me, together with the stars and stripes. ("They'll be worth something when Cleveland gets in," and cheers.)

UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE FLAG.

The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county lived opposite to my house, and on seeing the flag inquired why I did these things.

"Did you not come here to live among us? And are you not one of us?"

"No," I said, "I came here to remain temporarily, and expect to be protected by this flag."

On one occasion this gentleman asked me, when I had my flag hoisted on the 8th of January, "What does this commemorate?"

I said to him, "Sir, this is to commemorate the battle of New Orleans, a very important event in American history, fought by General Jackson, an Irish-American, who drove the British landlords out of America forever." (Laughter and cheers.)

I refused to vote at their elections or take any part in their political affairs, though repeatedly urged to do so, giving my reason—that I was an American citizen.

I was summoned to serve as a juror, and I refused on the same ground. For this refusal I was fined, and paid the fines under protest on two occasions.

I had been in Ireland about a year and a half when I found myself so far recovered that I made an effort to dispose of my property in order to return with my family to America; but you will remember a great famine broke out in that unfortunate country in 1879 and 1880, agitation ensued and property depreciated to such an extent that it was impossible for me to dispose of my residence at any fair price.

This was a lawful, peaceable and constitutional agitation, conducted with the greatest moderation under the leadership of the idol of the Irish people at home and abroad, Charles Stewart Parnell, son of the distinguished American lady who has honored us with her presence this evening. (Mrs. Parnell rose in her box and bowed, while the audience cheered lustily and waved its hats.)

My connection with that movement was simply to express my sympathy for the people and to encourage them in their lawful attempts for redress of grievances by constitutional means. I am satisfied that had Mr. Blaine, Mr. Lowell or any Republican living to-day in the United States, been present and witnessed the scenes of misery and destitution that I witnessed he would have been less than human if he had not expressed his sympathy for the unfortunate people of that country and raised his voice in their behalf. I was carefully watched by the Government, a detective being appointed to dog my every step.

POLICE OFFICER AND DETECTIVE.

A police officer, accompanied by this detective, waited on me at my house and gave me instructions not to speak to the people unless in the presence of the detective, whom the Government had appointed to take down every word that I uttered. (A voice—"They wanted to make it easy for Blaine.")

That detective is now living and has everything I said carefully preserved, having taken notes of it, and while in jail I challenged him and the British Government to produce one sentence, with the context, which might be construed to mean incitement to any unlawful act, although the spy took down not only what I said in English, but what I said in the language of my own land, the Irish tongue.

At the time that I took part in this movement it was perfectly lawful for any person, British subject or not, to express his opinions, but six months afterward an act was passed making it criminal and punishable to have expressed opinions which it had been lawful to express six months previously.

This ex post facto act was known as the Retrospective Clause of Forster's Protection of Personal Property act.

Under this oppressive and unconstitutional law I was seized in the dead hour of night, torn from the bosom of my family, while suffering from a severe attack of illness, dragged a distance of 200 miles, sentenced with eighteen months' imprisonment, without trial by judge or jury, without charge or accusation, and lodged in a cold, damp dungeon in Dundalk Jail. (A voice—"We'll make it square in November.")

EXPECTED PROTECTION.

As I said before, in going to Ireland and taking up a temporary residence there, I believed that the American Government would protect me in the rights guaranteed to the citizens of this Republic.

On the night of my arrest my little ten-year old boy ran out and hoisted this emblem of liberty and shouted to the police: "If you take my papa you will suffer for it yet."

On the very afternoon I entered Dundalk Jail I sent for the American Vice Consul at Belfast, laid my case before him, claimed protection as an American citizen, denied emphatically having been guilty of any crime, demanded the cause of my arrest and if there was any charge against me to be confronted with my accuser and have an immediate trial, as was my right under international law.

That gentleman, Mr. Sims, communicated at once with Mr. Lowell, our representative at the Court of St. James, and Mr. Lowell answered that my case had been referred to his "Dear Granville." (Laughter.)

The speaker proceeded to give a succinct history of his correspondence with Minister Lowell, with a running commentary, in which he laid special stress on the lack of courtesy displayed in its conduct and its illogical character. Continuing, he said:

During my correspondence with Mr. Lowell he informed me that he was in communication with the Department of State at Washington.

Now, gentlemen, who was the Department of State at this time? James G. Blaine, the man that is aspiring to the Presidency of the United States, the man who asks my fellow-countrymen to vote for him on the ground that he is friendly to the Irish. (Groans, and a cry, "We'll elect him—to stay home.")

This terminated the correspondence between myself and Mr. Lowell.

After that Mr. Lowell and his chief, Mr. James G. Blaine, the head of the State Department in Washington, seemed to have abandoned me to the tender mercies of my British jailers, for I never heard a word from either of them from that day until the expiration of the Coercion act, when it would appear that a new departure in the international relations of the American State Department was made manifest to the British Home Office, and I received my unconditional release at the hands of the Lord Lieutenant and at once regained my liberty. (Three cheers for Freylinghuysen.")

Then it was that I learned that even this tardy action on the part of the Republican administration at Washington was only undertaken when it was made manifest by the unless indignation meetings held throughout the United States that the people of the United State did not indorse the action of James G. Blaine and James Russell Lowell in their ideas of the rights of American citizens, and indignant fellow-citizens demanded the unconditional release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland.

AFTER HIS RELEASE.

After my release I returned to my home in Donegal, where I have since quietly been residing, until, to my amazement, I learned that a few of my fellow-countrymen in the United States were being deluded into voting for James G. Blaine, the man who was my official jailer during those eighteen weary months I spent in Dundalk Jail. (A voice—"He won't get a handful.")

I immediately determined, at any sacrifice, to come back to my adopted country and lay before my countrymen the shameful treatment I had received at the hands of James G. Blaine and his subordinate, Lowell.

I have to-night laid before you the plain story of my wrongs, and I leave it to the good sense of my fellow-countrymen to say whether, after hearing the story of how an American citizen of Irish birth has been treated by Mr. James G. Blaine when he had the power to protect me, I leave it to their common sense to say whether they will trust him in the future with the power to again assist the British Government in administering the outrageous and tyrannical provisions of the Coercion act on their unfortunate countrymen in the beautiful island which they all claim as their mother land. (Earnest cries of "No, no; we'll never give him another chance.")

Such is the true version of my case.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan has said that should Mr. Blaine be elected President of the United States the rights of American citizens at home and abroad would be protected, not in any cowardly, not in any apologetic, not in any hesitating manner, but with firmness, with dignity, with determination, with a due appreciation of the obligations of the country to those from whom it expects obedience to the laws and, if need be, their lives in defense of its institutions. (Ironical laughter.)

UNFOUNDED CLAIMS.

Mr. Sullivan goes on to say that the administration of James G. Blaine will insist that every American in foreign lands who is accused of a crime or is sought to be impressed into the military service of the land he abjured when he became an American citizen shall be given a fair and immediate trial; that he shall be given an opportunity to use his own means in his own defense, and that the nearest American Consul or Minister shall be informed immediately of the arrest of any man who is or claims to be an American citizen, that the power of the Government may be used to secure for him complete and immediate justice. (A voice—"Sullivan's great on the blarney.")

This is the policy that Mr Sullivan says has made Mr Blaine obnoxious to the English people. This is the policy he promises for Mr. Blaine's administration in the event of his election. But did Mr. Blaine carry out this policy in my regard? I am a living witness that he did not. In my case he was aware that I had committed no crime. I was an American citizen beyond all question, proof of which I furnished to him. I committed no act, at home or abroad, by which I forfeited my right to claim protection. But did he enforce this doctrine in my case? No; on the contrary, he basely deserted me and indorsed the views of Mr. Lowell, who said that naturalized citizens had no rights that England was bound to respect. Now, in conclusion, I call on you to requite at the ballot-box in November the indignities which Mr. Blaine heaped on all naturalized citizens, of whatever nationalities, by the treatment I and my fellow Irish-American suspects received at his hands when we asked for the protection guaranteed us by our oath of citizenship. (Enthusiastic shouts of "We will," and cheers.)

COLDEN'S Liquid Beef Tonic combines all the elements of nutritious food. *Ask for Colden's*, of druggists.

E. D. MORGAN, of New York, will sail in a yacht next month to circumnavigate the globe.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Superior Excellence.

The reasons for PERUNA'S superior excellence in all diseases, and its *modus operandi*, are fully explained in Dr. Hartman's lecture, reported in his book on the "Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," from page 1 to page 10 though the whole book should be read and studied to get the full value of this *par excellent* remedy. These books can be had at all the drug stores gratis.

W. D. Williams, U. S. Pension Agent and Notary Public, New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, writes: "I take great pleasure in testifying to your medicines. I have used about one bottle and a half, and can say I am almost a new man. Have had the catarrh about twenty years. Before I knew what it was, had settled on the lungs and breast, but can now say I am almost well. Was in the army, could get no medicine there that would relieve me."

Col. E. Finger, Ashland, Ohio, writes: "I am happy to say I have used several bottles of your medicine called PERUNA, and my health has been greatly improved by it. I cheerfully recommend PERUNA to all who suffer with heart trouble, as being an invaluable medicine."

Rev. J. M. Ingling, Altamont, Ill., writes: "My father-in-law, who resides with me has been using your PERUNA for kidney disease, which has afflicted him for forty years and could get no relief until he saw your medicine. I induced him to try a bottle, which he did, and the one bottle of PERUNA and one bottle of MANALIN has given him more relief than all the other medicines he ever used."

Mr. Robert Grimes, Rendville, Ohio, writes: "My wife has been an intense sufferer from chronic catarrh, and after every other remedy had failed she commenced to use your PERUNA and MANALIN. They have helped my dear wife more than anything she has ever used. She has now taken two bottles, and is so much better that she will never quit its use until she is entirely well. It has wonderfully improved her sight. We think PERUNA and MANALIN will cure any disease."

R. Palmer, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, No. 102 Canal Street, Wilkesbarre Luzerne Co., Pa., writes: "Having used your PERUNA, and by experience became acquainted with its value, I write asking you to please send me five bottles of PERUNA and one of MANALIN by express and oblige, your humble servant."

Cook Bros., Prospect, Marion County, Ohio, writes: "We have a good trade on PERUNA, our customers speak well of it.

SELF-WRITE-UP

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.,

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

Monetary Affairs Quiet and Unchanged.

The Oil Market Excited—Local Stocks and Real Estate Dull.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

The money market from day to day shows little change. The rain of yesterday retarded business to an extent in all departments of the mercantile trade, as we las in banking circles. Some institutions report a gradual improvement over the discount counters, while others complain bitterly of the stagnation in all branches of the mercantile and manufacturing industries. It is a well known fact that the manufacturing establishments are not using the money they usually do at this season, and for that reason it is very evident business is slow with the banks compared with the same time last year. The large amount of available funds in bank is another evidence that the movement of money is anything but brisk, and that merchants are not asking for more than will keep up their stock. It is to be hoped that after the Presidential election, no matter who is elected, better times will come for the sake of suffering humanity, as the cases of destitution daily reported are, indeed, increasing to an alarming extent. The only remedy is a revival in business, and the sooner we have it the better.

Yesterday prime commercial paper was taken at 6@7 per cent.; short time or call loans at 5½@6 per cent., and oil certificates at 7@9 per cent. Eastern exchange and currency were in fair supply and traded at par. In Philadelphia call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 6 per cent. In New York 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills are quoted at 5½@6 per cent., and four months' acceptances 6@7 per cent. Single name paper is difficult to place.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

Exchanges	$1,391,448 00
Balances	283,273 96

LOCAL STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The local stock and real estate markets were both conspicuous yesterday for extreme quietness. The disagreeable weather probably had something to do with it, as it did in many other branches of business. The inquiry for both is reported good, but holders of the former remain firm in their demands and refuse to sell at prices offered. A number of real estate transactions were reported pending, but no sales were heard of.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. H. Whitney, broker, No. 18 Sixth street:

	Bid	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	59½	59¾
Reading Railroad	11	11¾
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	3¼	3½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾
United Co.'s N. J.	137½	....
Central Trans. Co.	....	36¼
A., V., B. R. 1-30s	100½	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	117	....
N. Pacific common	17½	17¾
N. Pacific preferred	41¾	42
Lehigh Navigation	49	49¼
Philadelphia & Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W.	52¾	....

IN NEW YORK.

Heavy Selling by Vanderbilt Brokers Breaks the Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent.; closed at 1@1¼ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 481; demand 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments higher for 4½s.

5 per cent. bonds...100 | U. S. new 4s.....126½
U. S. 4½s.....111¾ | Pacific 6s of '95....128

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities quiet.

The stock market was strong. In early dealings prices rose ¼@1½ per cent. Union Pacific, St. Paul, Jersey Central, Western Union and Northern Pacific were the strongest shares. Union Pacific sold up to 54¼, Jersey to 46, St. Paul to 75¾, and Northern Pacific preferred to 42⅝. After midday Vanderbilt's brokers were conspicuous sellers of trunk lines. The sales are said to be for the account of the Vanderbilt party. Although in some quarters it was stated that leading bears employed Vanderbilt brokers for the purpose of creating this impression. The report that the Lake Shore was to issue new bonds was again revived and this had a very unfavorable effect on the stock which dropped from 67¾ to 64¼. New York Central sold down 2⅝ per cent. to 86¼, St. Paul 2¼ to 73, Northwest 2 to 81¾, Missouri Pacific 2¾ to 92⅝, Jersey Central 3 to 44, Lackawanna 1¾ to 102, Union Pacific 2½ to 52¾, and Western Union ¾ to 89½. In final dealings there was a rally of ½ to ¾ per cent. Canada Southern and Michigan Central were also weak, falling off to 29¾ and 55½ respectively, but Michigan Central subsequently rose to 56. Sales of New York Central were made at 83¾@87. (Seller .5.), when prices in a regular way were 87¾ and 88⅛.

Compared with last night, closing prices ⅜ to 2¼ per cent lower. Among the inactive shares C., C. & I. declined 1 to 35, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred 5, to 31, and Oregon Improvement 2¾, to 16. There was a large borrowing demand for stocks and Missouri Pacific lent at ¼ per cent. per diem for use. New York Central 1-64, Union Pacific 1-32 and other stocks flat, to 1-64.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 311,000 shares, among which were: Lackawanna, 27,000; Lake Shore, 5,000; Northwestern, 39,000; New York, 20,000; St. Paul, 54,000; Union Pacific, 46,000; Western, 28,000; Northern Pacific, 10,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110¾	Louisville & Nash.	74½
Erie 2ds	92¾	Louisville & N. A.	10
Lehigh & Wilkes.	93	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
La. consols	72	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	103	M. & Charleston.	27
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	88
St. P. & S. C. sts	115	M. & St. L.	11
Tennessee 6s, old	40¾	Do. preferred	24
Tennessee 6s, new	37½	Missouri Pacific	93¾
Tex. Pac. L. G	34	Mobile & Ohio	6¼
Do. Rio Grande	46¾	Morris & Essex	123
Union Pacific 1sts	111¾	Nashville & Chat.	84
Do. Land Grant	104¾	N. J. Central	43¾
Do Sinking fund	112¾	N. & W. pref.	21
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	17⅝
Do. consols ex	37	Do. preferred	41⅝
Do. deferred	6	O. & Northw'n	84⅝
Adams Express	132	Do. preferred	113
Allegheny Central	3¾	New York Central	86⅜
A. & T. Haute	21	Ohio Central	15
Do. preferred	75	Ohio & Miss	19¾
American Express	92¼	Do. preferred	40
B. C. R. & N	60	Ont. & Western	10¾
Canada Pacific	44	Ore. Navigation	68
Canada Southern	29¾	Ore. Transcon	11⅝
Central Pacific	38	Ore. Imp	16
Ches. & Ohio	5¾	Pacific Mail	32⅝
Do. preferred, 1st	10	Panama	98
Do. 2ds	6¾	Peoria D. & E	12¾
Chicago & Alton	127	Pittsburgh	140¾
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	111
C. B. & Q.	117⅜	Reading	22
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	109¼
C., St. L. & P.	7	St. L. & San F.	20¾
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	39½
C. S. & C.	23	Do. 1st pref.	84
Cleveland Col.	32	C. M. & St. P.	73⅛
Del. & Hudson	83	Do. preferred	121½
Del., Lack. & W.	133	St. P., M. & M.	76¾
Den. & Rio G	9¾	St. P. & Omaha	38
Erie	13	Do. preferred	85½
Do. preferred	28	Texas Pacific	10¾
East Tennessee	4¼	Union Pacific	52¾
Do. preferred	6¼	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	127½	W., St. L. & Pac.	6
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do. preferred	10¼
Do. preferred	88¾	Wells & Fargo Ex.	73½
Harlem	135	Western Union T.	89¾
Houston & Texas	23	Homestake	9¾
Illinois Central	118	Ontario	20
Ind., B. & West	13½	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	16¾	Do. preferred	30¾
L. E. & W	11	Sutro	5
Lake Shore	64¼		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

In mining stocks Robinson was active at .27@.30, but other market dull; Horn Silver sold at .05, Leadville Consolidated at .31; Little Chief at .39, Sierra Nevada at 1.05, Albion at .10, and Rappahannock at .08.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, October 22.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	145	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	99
Calumet & H	125	Atch. & Top. R. R.	67½
Catalpa	¾	Boston & Albany	167
Franklin	6	Boston & Maine	155
Quincy	29	C., B. & Q.	118
Water Power	2	C., S. & C.	12
Boston Land	5	Eastern R. R.	38½
A. & T. 1st 7s	18½	L. E. & Ft. S.	18
Do Land gt 7s	117	N. Y. & N. E.	10¾

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1¾	Navajo	3⅞
Best & Belcher	1¾	Ophir	80
Bodie Cons	2¾	Potosi	1¼
Challar	¾	Savage	1¼
Con. Pacific	85	Sierra Nevada	1
Gould & Curry	1½	Union Cons	95
Hale & Norcross	¾	Utah	75
Mexican	1		

Sierra Nev da assessed 50c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

There was scarcely anything doing in any of the various branches of trade yesterday, owing largely to the disagreeable weather which prevailed. The wholesale trade during the past week was only moderately active and orders were generally proportioned to actual requirements. FLOUR has been dull at last week's prices, the general market favoring buyers. The receipts of CORN have been comparatively small, owing to the near approach of the time for the October delivery. Many dealers are holding off until that time, they fearing that the Chicago clique will again force the price up to where it was last month. Until this fear is dispelled the movement cannot be much improved. There has been a rather free movement of OATS and prices are somewhat easier though not materially changed. There was no business transacted on 'CHANGE yesterday.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
November	75	75¾	74¾	75⅜
December	76¼	77⅜	76⅜	77⅛
January	77⅜	78½	77⅛	77⅝
May	84¼	84¾	84	84¼

Cash wheat, 74c.

CORN.

October	45⅝	45½	44⅜	44⅝
November	44⅞	44⅝	43¾	43⅝
Year	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
May	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40

Cash corn, 44¾c.

OATS.

October	25⅞	....	....	25¾
November	26⅜	....	....	26¼
Year	25⅝	....	....	25⅝
May	29⅝	....	....	29⅝

Car lots—Wheat, 435; corn, 262; oats, 124.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 1,920,200 bushels; corn, decrease, 197,000 bushels; oats, increase, 292,000 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00 @6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00 @6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00 @5 25
Choice family (choice red winter)	4 75 @5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 50 @4 75
XXX bakers' (Minnesota)	4 25 @4 50
XX bakers' (Wisconsin)	4 00 @4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	6 75 @6 90
Do (fancy brands)	6 25 @7 00
Rye flour	3 50 @3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50 @
WHEAT—No 1 Longberry	87 @ 88
No. 1 Fultz	85 @ 86
No. 2	83 @ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	62 @ 64
No. 2 yellow shelled	60 @ 61
High mixed shelled	59 @ 60
Mixed shelled	55 @ 56
Rejected shelled	48½@ 50
No. 1 yellow ear	60 @ 62
No. 2 yellow ear	58 @ 60
High mixed ear	56 @ 58
Mixed ear	54 @ 55
OATS—No. 2 white	32 @ 33
Light mixed	31 @ 32
Black mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	63 @ 64
Western	63 @ 64
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68 @ 75
Canada	65 @ 5
MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $14 50@15 50 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 50; spring wheat bran $14 50@15 00; middlings $15 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.	70 @80
HAY—Timothy, on track, $12 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $15 00@18 00; do new $14 50@17 50; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do, $10 00@11 00; baled jobbing hay, 50 per cwt.	

The above quotations are on car-load lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 25@50c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

The market for COUNTRY PRODUCE has been very dull during the week under review. Dairy products have been firm and higher prices prevail. BUTTER has advanced from 1c to 2c per pound, and indications point to still higher prices in the near future. Eggs have also advanced, with the stock in store gradually diminishing, which insures another advance. CHEESE was also in the ascendency, having advanced almost a cent since last weekly report. The receipts of POTATOES have been large, and prices in buyers' favor. CABBAGE is in large supply and a decline in prices is to be noted. GRAPES are in good demand, and market firm. QUINCES are becoming scarce and have advanced 50c per bushel within the past few days. APPLES continue in large supply at previous quotations.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 90@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 90@2 00; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country 22@24c; dairy 22@ 27c; common to medium, 8@16c; choice creamery 26@29c; fine creamery 30c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green hurl, Texas 3½c; green well to hurl 4½@5c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self working 5½@6c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHESTNUTS—$3 50, $3 75@4 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream 12½@12¾c September make; do skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 14@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $3 75@4 00; in barrels $10 00@12 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 21@23c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 45@ 50c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Grapes 75 for Concords; Delaware 10c per pound; Quinces $2 00@2 25 per bushel. Pears, barrels $6 50@7 50; do, $4 50@4 00; per bushel $2 00@2 50; California $5 00 per box; Catawba grapes 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—35@40c

HONEY—Choice white clover 19@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 50@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—New Rose 40@42c per bushel on track; from store 50c; Jersey sweets $3 25, $3 50 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 45@50c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasts, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2¼c; mixed, 1½@ 1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; large, $7 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do. in cakes 6@ 6½c; city do, 6¾@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 75 per barrel; celery, 35@40c per dozen. Cabbage in bulk, $3 50@ 4 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Walnuts, black, 65@75c per bushel; hickory, $1 00@1 25 per bushel.

Provisions.

The PROVISION market is quiet at unchanged prices. That lower prices will prevail shortly is evidenced by the increased supply of Hogs at Chicago and other points in the West. During the week ending Saturday, October 18, the receipts of live hogs at Chicago was 131,231 against 80,396 for the week previous and 99,847 for the corresponding week last year. The quality of the arrivals was quite good—better than for several weeks past, and well suited to the different branches of the trade.

Large sugar cured hams	14 c
Medium do do do	14¼c
Small do do do	14½c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	8½c
Sugar cured boneless shoulders	10½c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon, shoulders	8¼c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8¼c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¾c
do tubs, 60 pounds	9¼c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9 c
do in pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9½c
do do 10 pounds	9¼c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8½c
California sausage—Bologna	8 c
Miners' oil	48 c

Groceries.

There is no improvement to note in GROCERIES. A fair trade has been done, but there still continues to be a feeling of dissatisfaction existing among dealers. The city demand has fallen off considerable, which is due largely to the unsettled condition of the iron trade and the reduction of wages in many of the large manufacturing establishments. Orders from regular customers in the country and through agents are also of a hand-to-mouth character. SUGARS are strong and ¼@¼c higher than a week ago, while COFFEES are very firm at quotations. The demand for SYRUPS is slightly improved, and prices firm. CANNED GOODS are slow at previous quotations.

Green Coffees.		*Candles.*	
Fancy Rio	15 @14	Star, full weight	12½@
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13½	Stearine	11½@
Prime Rio	12 @	*Sugars.*	
Good do	12 @	Standard cut loaf	7¾@
Fair do	11 @	Cubes	7¾@
Old Gov Java	18 @ 2	Fruit powd	7¾@
Maracaibo	12 @15	Powdered	7¾@
Mocha	24 @26	Standard gran	7¼@
Santos	12 @13	Stated	6¾@
Laguayra	10½@14	Palisade	6¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Confectn's A	6½@
In papers	16 @19	Standard A	6¼@
In bulk	13¾@14	Crescent A	6 @
Lower grades	11¾@12½	Windsor A	6 @
Java in papers	25½@27½	Ridgewood A	5¾@
Java in bulk	24½@25½	Choice yellow	5¾@
Syrups.		Good do	5½@
Maple, new	32 @33	Fair do	5¼@
Choice sugar syrup	35 @42	Common do	4¾@
Good do do	30@	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Rock candy drips		Fancy	55 @56
5 bbls	9@9	Choice	53 @54
Blackstrap	19@	Good	50 @52
Soda.		*Salt.*	
Bi Carb in kegs	4 @4½	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Do assort pap's	6 @	Extra	1 10
Do do¼ pap's	6¾@	Dairy	1 40
Saleoda in kegs	3½@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
do in bbls	3½@	*Starch.*	
Spices—Whole.		Gloss	6¼@8
Cloves	15 @18	Corn	6¾@8
Allspice	7 @	*Rice.*	
Sifted	19 @	Head Carolina	7¼@
Cassia	8 @	Choice do	6¾@7
Pepper	18½@19	Prime do	6¼@6½
Nutmegs	60 @75	Rangoon	5¾@6
		Louisiana	6¼@6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas, new	$1 40@1 45	Red cherries	90
Esp'bro new	1 20@1 25	Lil's beans, 2 lb	$1 25
Strawberries	1 60@1 10	Soak do do	90@
Gooseberries	1 60	String do do	80@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Pumpkins do	82 95
Stan peaches	1 70@1 90	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Pickles, ½ bbl	3 50	Greengage	1 60
do bbls	6 00	Egg plum	1 60
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	90@ 95
Other brands	90@1 00	Salmon, 1lb	1 40@1 50
Baker's corn	@1 15	Kinney do	1 60
		Blackberries	90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Walnuts, Naples	20
Lon Lay's do	2 75	Sicily filberts	14
Muscatels do	2 5	Smyrna figs	15 @18
New Valencia	9 @9½	Messina lemons	8 @12
Old Valencia	6 @7	Vermicelli	8 @12
Ondara do	7 @7½	Tapioca	4½@
Sultanas	18 @	Brazil nuts	12 @
Dates	5 @	Lemons, ₱ box	$5 00
Currents	5¼@5¾	Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	5 00
Prunes	5¾@6	Lemon peel, ₱ lb	14 c
New French 80s	10 c	Pecans	12½c
New French 90s	10 c	Sago	4¾c
Almonds, Lan'doc	20 c	Citron ₱ lb	30 c
Do Ivica	23 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Do shelled	40 c	Bananas	$1 00@2 50
		Oranges	4 00@5 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazlewood & Imbrie, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The arrivals of cattle at these yards were fair, and the market was also fair, with about all offerings disposed of at the following prices:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 80 to 6 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 25 to 5 75
Fair 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 25 to 5 00
Stockers and feeders	4 00 to 5 25
Bulls, stags and fat cows	3 50 to 4 00

Hogs—The receipts were heavy, and the market slow. We quote:

Philadelphias	$5 21 to 5 40
Yorkers	4 85 to 4 9
Roughs	4 00 to 4 50

Sheep—The supply of sheep this week was large and the market fair at the following prices:

Extra 100 to 110 lbs	$4 25 to 4 40
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3 75 to 4 00
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	3 25 to 3 50
Common	1 00 to 2 00
Lambs	4 00 to 5 00

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 20, 1884.

The demand for cattle at these yards to day was slow and prices 15@25c lower than last week. Best grades Western corn fed cattle brought 6¾@7c per pound, while common sold slowly at 4½@6c per pound. Fresh cows were in brisk demand, all being disposed of early at prices ranging from $35 to $60 per head. Dry cows were in poor request and lower prices were realized, and quotations can be made at 2@3¼c per pound. Bulls were not wanted at any price, all sales being forced, ranging at 2@2½@ c per pound. There were only a few calves offered and sold readily at 7c per pound.

The supply of hogs was small and the market firm, all offerings being sold at 4¾@5¼c, according to quality.

The demand for sheep was rather brisk, and all the pens were cleared at 3@4c per pound for tops, while lower grades sold at 2½@3c per pound. Lambs ranged at 3@5c, with the bulk of sales at 4c per pound.

Owner.	Where From.	Number.
Chas. Ulbrecht	Pa	22
Neely & Smith	Mo	20
A. Greenwald	Va	40
H. Alcorn	Pa	13
W. Hockenberger	Ohio	4
P. Sweitzer	Ohio	4
C. Delinghaugh	Ohio	14
Louis Schwab	Ohio	16
George F. Goss	Pa	9
H. Barkley	Ill	42
George F. Smith	Ill	58
Wolf & A	Ill	79
A. Fromm	Ill	80
Arnold & Co	Ill	37
Arnold & B	Ill	22
S. Trauerman	Ill	55
H. Hirsh	Ill	3
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill	143
John Zimmer	Pa	17
Ralph Brown	Ohio	14
H. Hockenberger	Ohio	91
McCrary & Craig	Pa	12

Chicago—OCTOBER 22.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts 19,000 head; shipments 5,000 head; market opened 5@10c higher, but closed with the advance lost; rough packing $4 60@4 95; packing and butchers' $5 00@5 35; light $4 50@5 15; skips and grassers $3 75@4 50.

Cattle—Receipts 7,000 head; shipments 2,000 head; market slow and weak; export grades $6 75@7 25; good to choice shipping $6 00@6 50; inferior to fair $4 20@5 10; range cattle easier; Texans $3 25@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700 head; shipments 1,500 head; best grades firm; common dull; medium to good $2 25@2 75; inferior to fair $2 2@2 75.

Kansas City—OCTOBER 22.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,650 head; market strong and fully active; exports $5 00@5 30; good to choice shipping $5 65@5 90; common to medium $5 00@5 5-; cows $2 00@3 50; feeders $3 75@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; market firm and a shade higher; lots 173 to 315 pounds at $4 65@5 00, mainly at 4 70@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; market quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis—OCTOBER 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 600 head; good demand for desirable grades, but offerings poor and movement slow; common natives strong; exports $5 30@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 75@6 25, common to medium $4 50@5 50; Colorado steers $4 00@4 75 Texans and Indians $3 00@ 4 00 for fair to choice and $4 25 for extra.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 200 head; best grades firm, common dull; medium and good $2 25@3 00; lambs $3 50@4 25; Texans $2 00@3 50.

New York—OCTOBER 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,100 head; market dull and lower; 50 carloads unsold; extres $4 50@7 00 per cwt.; native steers $3 85@4 75; Texas and Colorado cattle general sales natives $4 95@6 30 per cwt.; exporters bought 250 head native steers mainly at $5 50@6 40 per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,200 head; slow trade; sheep $3 2 @4 75 lambs $4 75@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,800 head; live hogs dull at $5 35@5 75.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 22.—Live hogs easier; common and light $4 40@5 10; packing and butchers' $4 40@5 10; receipts, 4,850 head; shipments, 2,400 head.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 22.—United States 4s 23⅛; do. 4½s, 135⅝; Erie, 13⅝; seconds 64⅝; New York Central, 5⅜; Illinois Central, 129½; Reading, 12; Canadian Pacific, 45⅞; St. Paul, 77⅜. Silver, 50 11-16d.

PARIS, October 22.—Rentes 78f 17½c.

ANTWERP, October 22.—Petroleum 19½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 5 7-16d; Orleans 5¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and lower; Cals wheat No. 1 7s@7s 2d; No. 2 6s 6d@6s 8½; red Western winter 5s 4d@6s 7d. Corn—New western mixed 5s 3¼d. American lard 58s 3d. Bacon—Long clear nominal, short clear 52s 6d. Refined petroleum 6 15-16d.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Leather quiet and steady; hemlock sole 22½@25c.

UP AND DOWN.

Trading at the Oil Exchange Still Exciting.

Another Failure at the Petroleum Palace—The Field News Bearish.

The lobbies and galleries of the Petroleum Exchange were again well filled with lambs and spectators yesterday. The failures and excitement Monday and Tuesday excited the curiosity of many people who have heretofore never been frequenters of oil exchanges, and the way they crowded each other to secure a good position to view the "bull ring," where fortunes are made and lost in a day, equaled the small boy in his anxiety to see a cock fight. So interested were many of them that they remained during the entire session, not taking time to satisfy the inner man at the accustomed hour. When the gong sounded for the opening, the first sales were made at 69¾ cents, (two cents below the closing figure the previous evening), amid great excitement. This weak opening was due to the Phillips No. 2 reported flowing at the rate of 3,000 barrels per day. Heavy buying by the "longs," however, soon caused values to rise, and at 10:30 72 cents was freely bid, but half an hour later large blocks were changing hands at 71⅝ cents. A good buying movement then set in and the price began climbing up, at 1 o'clock having reached 75¼ cents. This was the highest point reached during the day. Selling to realize, however, soon broke the market again, and from that time until the close the tendency of prices was downward. The bulls made several unsuccessful attempts to force the price up, but the weakness of the Wall street market and the bearish field news received kept the market on the downward path, the closing sales being made at 72¾ cents.

That periodical "lay down," F. E. Janowitz, took another tumble to himself early in the morning. His sheets passed the clearing house, but he was unable to make up a cash difference of $320. He was immediately suspended from the privileges of the floor of the Petroleum Exchange, and his stock attached by an outside party.

The field news is bearish in appearance, the wells now drilling all making a good showing for oil. The Armstrong, which is due soon, is expected to be a good well. During the hour ending at 3 P. M., yesterday, Phillips No. 2 made 114 barrels, while No. 1 was doing 55, and No. 3, 8 barrels. Conners was doing 65 barrels, and the Christie 106 barrels an hour. The gauge of the Baldridge district published yesterday was estimated at least 1,000 barrels per day too small, as an actual gauge shows that the daily production is over 8,000 barrels. The fate of the oil market depends largely upon the developments in the Butler district during the next few days, as it is a more important factor than most people realize. If the wells now drilling come in as large as expected lower-priced oil is among the probabilities, provided the drainage of other wells is no greater than heretofore. But, should they come in small or dry, there is no doubt about the price advancing. "If dealers would pay more attention to the field, and less to the stories of the great 'bull' and 'bear' cliques which are credited with manipulating the market, there would probably not be so many failures," said a prominent broker last evening. "When the market advances or declines 5 or 10 cents in a day, they become impressed with the idea that there is a 'hidden hand' under the market, and never for a moment think of what the wells are doing. I have been in the business a good many years and have always given the field a great deal of attention, and I find it pays in the end."

MESSRS. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	69¾	Lowest	69¾
Highest	72¾	Close	72¾

	Barrels
Charters	30,913
Average charters	26,805
Shipments	19,028
Average shipments	78,568
Runs	75,926
Average runs	57,615

Exchange stock, 8,500 bbl.
New York refined, 7½c.

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, October 22.—National Transit certificates opened at 71¾c; highest 72¾c; lowest 69¾c; closed at 72¾c; sales 6,102,000 barrels; clearances, 8,616,000 barrels; runs 75,926 barrels; shipments 75,207 barrels; charters 47,818 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, no bids; $500 asked.

BRADFORD, October 22.—Crude oil—United and Tidewater runs Monday, 74,052 barrels; total shipments, 80,948 barrels; charters, 47,818 barrels; clearances, 74,426 bbls. National Transit certificates active and irregular, with a slightly firmer tendency; market opened panicky at 70c, advanced to 74¾c, broke to 72¾c and closed at 72¾c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 22.—National Transit certificates opened at 71¾c; highest 72¾c; lowest, 69c; closed at 72¾c. Shipments 9,948 barrels; charters 47,818 barrels; runs 74,052 barrels.

THE BUTLER DISTRICT.

SPECULATING ON ITS FUTURE—AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

TITUSVILLE, October 22.—A Butler, Pa., special to the *Herald* at 3 o'clock this afternoon gives the following morning gauges of wells in the new field: Phillips No. 1, 55 barrels; No. 2, 120; No. 3, 7. Christie No. 1, 106; Conners No. 1, 65. Total per hour, 353 barrels. At this rate the field is doing 8,472 barrels a day, an increase of 1,000 barrels in the last twenty-four hours. Armstrong No. 2 is said to be eighteen feet in the sand which, to the surprise of every one, is reported to be half slate and of a very inferior quality. This news was supplemented later by a dispatch saying that Phillips No. 1 had declined to 47 barrels an hour; that Phillips No. 2 was 3- feet in the sand, beyond any reasonable hope of improvement, and Conners well had been drained to 63 barrels. The *Herald*, in its oil report, says: "There is no denying that the trade, almost to a man, are of the opinion that the strike on the banks of Thorn Creek has been overestimated; that no rich pool of any extent was opened there, and that a few more wells will reveal utter insignificance of this field. Such is undoubtedly the opinion of the trade at large to-day, and with the assumption is generally stated that the cause of the present advance and the bullish feeling which exists. Every one, however, must admit that there are no facts which war ant any such positive opinion. The Thorn Creek field is not defined. There are still many possibilities there which any of the numerous wells now drilling may convert in to realities; still it must be confessed that certain vague shadows of coming events are in the air, and it is these which the trade sees or fancies it sees, and upon the reality of these it is bulling. An undefined district with five wells doing 8,472 barrels cannot be regarded as an intensely bullish fact.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—OCTOBER 22.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active and strong early, but closed weaker, again more doing on outside account. Receipts here are large but show a falling off at other points; opened ¼@⅝c higher, declined ⅝c